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Compliments of
Mrs A Bonner
Phila July 4th 1876

Gettysburg College
Civil War Institute
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

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Civil War Institute
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

THE COOPER SHOP.

HISTORY

OF THE

COOPER SHOP VOLUNTEER

REFRESHMENT SALOON.

BY

JAMES MOORE, M.D.

AUTHOR OF "THE WORLD'S BATTLE," "KILPATRICK AND OUR CAVALRY," "A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION," &c. &c.

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BY JAMES MOORE, M.D.,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

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DEDICATION.

TO

THE NUMEROUS FRIENDS OF THE COOPER SHOP VOLUNTEER

REFRESHMENT SALOON,

WHOSE CONTRIBUTIONS

WERE FREELY GIVEN TO SUSTAIN A NOBLE ENTERPRISE,

THE FOLLOWING WORK, COMMEMORATIVE OF ITS USEFULNESS,

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY THEIR OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

Gettysburg College
Civil War Institute
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PAGE.

Preliminary,..... 9

CHAPTER II.

The Origin, Progress, and Development of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon,..... 11

CHAPTER III.

Constitution of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee.—Notice of the Union Refreshment Saloon—Miss Cappell's Speech—Deaths of those who had lent their aid in the good cause, etc.,..... 22

CHAPTER IV.

Origin of the Cooper Shop Hospital—The Lady Principal and Assistants—Her lamented Death—Gratitude of those under treatment,..... 36

CHAPTER V.

Reception of General Michael Corcoran at the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon—At Independence Hall—at the Continental—Speeches, etc.,..... 60

CHAPTER VI.

The Pennsylvania Reserves—Notices of their Services—Their Discharge and Reception in Harrisburg and Philadelphia,..... 85

CHAPTER VII.

The noble Institutions of our City glanced at—The Soldiers' Home of the City of Philadelphia—Its Origin and Development,..... 93

CHAPTER VIII.

Testimonials to the Usefulness of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee,..... 117

CHAPTER IX.

Regiments that were entertained at the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon during 1861,..... 129

CHAPTER X.

Regiments that were entertained at the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon, continued—1862..... 139

CHAPTER XI.

Record of the Committee continued—Different Regiments passing in 1863,.... 166

CHAPTER XII.

Reception and Entertainment of Troops in 1864—Record continued,..... 178

CHAPTER XIII.

Regiments entertained at the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon in 1865—Record Continued,..... 192

CONCLUSION,..... 208

PREFACE.

Throughout the length and breadth of the land, the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon is held in cherished remembrance by the tens of thousands who were the recipients of its bounties. They will never forget the kindness and affectionate tenderness that ministered to their wants, and poured in the balm of consolation during the time of sickness and suffering.

We are mutually dependent on one another, the rich and the poor alike. The soldier forsook the endearments of the domestic hearth, and with brave spirit went to the field of contest in support of the grand principles involved in the preservation of order. The citizens of Philadelphia, with a liberality that does them lasting honor, conceived and carried out the design of rendering them service by the way, and assuaging their sufferings and the cravings of appetite.

In contemplation of this good work, which should be held in everlasting remembrance, some friends suggested that the memorials of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee should be preserved in a permanent form. Such an attempt has been made in the following pages, in which many things of utility are rescued from oblivion.

In the selection of materials, we have used all the records of the Committee, and sought any information tending to illustrate the subject. To all who have rendered assistance and imparted information, we render grateful thanks. The work is now submitted to the public, who were so deeply interested in the subject to which it relates.

Cooper Shop

VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

The peace that for a long period of prosperity smiled upon our country, was destined to be broken in 1861, when our city resounded with the din of arms, the stirring sound of the drum, and all the bustle of military preparation. Business was, in a great measure, suspended, and languished in extensive ware-houses: manufactories and workshops cast their operators out of employment. Able-bodied men, the bone and sinew of the community, stepped forward and enrolled their names, attended daily drill, and with patriotic ardor left for the field of strife.

The whole city, and, indeed, the entire country, was one scene of commotion, in which all classes actively mingled, determined to crush the rebellion.

The enemies of the republic were better prepared, organ-

ized and equipped than its supporters, when first the tocsin of war resounded throughout the land. The reason was, greater and far earlier preparation on the part of those who aimed to destroy the Government, than of those whose resolve it was to support it. For no inconsiderable period, the inefficiency of good counsels was but too apparent. Almost every one entertained the fallacious idea, that the war would soon end.

It is not our province at present, to describe the inceptive efforts of the Government to put down the rebellion, nor the hearty response the call of the President for troops met with, and the patriotism that called thousands to the field. Far different is our task. Intimately interwoven with the history of the war, are the operations of those great institutions of the city of Philadelphia, known as the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, and the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, which dispensed so much genuine and substantial comfort to the Union troops when passing to and from the theatre of blood and carnage.

The Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon is our theme. Like the temple of Janus at Rome, it was open in time of war, and closed in time of peace. It began with war, flourished in war, and in peace its mission ended, and the labors of its active and efficient Committee were brought to a close.

The inquisitive stranger who visits our city, having heard much about our double part, our manufactories, our medical schools, the number of our free and benevolent institutions, and the exceeding beauty of the city of Philadelphia, will, undoubtedly, desire to visit some of its places and institutions of interest and renown. As such a one threads his way through old Southwark, his attention will be drawn to the ancient church of the Swedes, of which he may find an ample account in Dr. Clay's work on "The Annals of the Swedes." The Navy Yard of the United States, various great works for constructing steam-engines, boilers, tubes, &c., and a great deal more that is interesting, may be seen in this portion of the city.

This section, like almost every other portion of the city, from 1861 to 1865, sent many brave men to do battle for their country, some of whom, alas! never returned; some got back disabled, ruined for life, and others as fresh as if they never had smelt powder, now pursue their familiar avocations as formerly. The curious intelligent visitor of our city will never quit it without seeing the "Cooper Shop." He would be ashamed, in Maine or California, or wherever his home may be, to say, "I have not seen it," as much so as the traveller might be, who had visited Rome, and not seen the great and grand Church of St. Peter.

We live in a selfish, cold, calculating, money-getting

world. The principle of helping the unfortunate, however excellent, is not too often made practical. The Priest and Levite of Scripture passed unheeded the poor, miserable man who had fallen among thieves, been stripped of his raiment, and wounded. But the good Samaritan took him up, set him on his own beast, had him tenderly cared for, and spared no cost that he might get well again.

The law of kindness, or true benevolence, is pleasing to God and to man his creature. Those who do what they can, in their own sphere, to mitigate the sorrows of mortality, have, at least, the luxury of doing good. The blessings of many rest upon them. The prayers of the poor follow them, and who will say that such benefactors are not often saved from an evil hour, and successful in many a lawful enterprise, not from the merit of such actions in the labor of love, but simply by the prayers and blessings of the grateful whom they have relieved. The Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon enterprise was one, we hesitate not to say, of the most beneficent schemes the world ever saw. History records no enterprise with which patriotism, humanity, and benevolence were more elegantly and withal so intensely blended, as was the case in this institution.

CHAPTER II.

The Origin, Progress, and Development of "The Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon."

The "Cooper Shop," from which the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon in part took its name, consists of a two storied brick edifice, with a front of 32 feet on Otsego street, extending back 150 feet. This building, for a number of years anterior to the war, was devoted to the manufacture of shooks for the sugar planters of the West Indies, by its proprietors, Messrs. Cooper & Pearce.

Philadelphia, during the war, was necessarily the medium through which many tens of thousands of troops found their way, from the East and some from the West, to the National Capital and other Southern places. The cars of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad were often filled to their greatest capacity, to transport the troops to their destination, or as near it as possible. The Baltimore depot is at Broad and Washington Avenue.

On the cars, from the depot along Washington Avenue to the Delaware, hosts of soldiers, fatigued and hungry, found their way. Or, if the ferry boat transported them

from the opposite direction, they no less required kind treatment from those to whom they often made application for something to eat.

It was thus, in the latter part of April, 1861, and specially on the first day of May in that year, that Union troops, passing through the city to the Capitol of the nation, landed at the foot of Washington Avenue, on the Delaware, from whence it was usual to take passage on the cars of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company.

The heart of woman is sympathetic and tender. She, if true to her nature, cannot see distress, misery, or deprivation, without relieving it, or attempting so to do.

Thus it was with the women of Southwark. They witnessed the hunger and hardship of the brave men who went forth at the call of their country. While the hungry troops were waiting for transportation, the ladies of the vicinity formed themselves into a committee, and, with the assistance of their friends and neighbors, distributed coffee and refreshments among the hungry and grateful troops. The names of these ladies are worthy the pen of the historian, and should live to posterity as subjects of imitation, not only for the good then done in the services rendered, but on account of originating the "Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon," which distributed its supplies to six

hundred thousand patriots and became a praise in the land, and an honor to the city of Philadelphia.

The names of the ladies who are worthy of being written in golden characters, are:—Mrs. Wm. M. Cooper, Mrs. Grace Nickels, Mrs. Sarah Ewing, Mrs. Elizabeth Vansdale, Miss Catharine Vansdale, Mrs. Jane Coward, Mrs. Susan Turner, Mrs. Sarah Mellen, Miss Catherine Alexander, Mrs. Mary Plant, and Mrs. Captain Watson.

While these ladies were engaged in this praiseworthy work, they received important aid from Messrs. Wm. M. Cooper, H. W. Pearce, Adam Simpson, W. R. S. Cooper, Jacob Plant, Samuel W. Nickles, Walker R. Mellen, Isaac Plant, Arthur S. Simpson, and William Morrison. By these gentlemen the materials were collected for the temporary refreshment of the soldiers. The efforts thus made to supply our brave boys with a meal, were ably and promptly seconded by numbers of ladies and gentlemen, among whom, as prominent in this good work, must be mentioned Mr. Barzilia Brown, Mrs. Thomas D. Grover, and Mrs. James M. Moore.

The Cooper Shop stands at the distance of some fifty yards south from Washington Avenue, on Otsego street Its convenience to the cars will therefore be apparent. Mr. William M. Cooper, with his partner, Mr. Pearce, having first given up a portion temporarily, to accommodate the

troops, at last patriotically appropriated nearly their entire shop for *four* years, that the soldiers might obtain the so much needed assistance.

The following is from the Evening Journal of Monday, Feb. 10th, 1862:

"On a bright morning in the month of May last, a number of soldiers from the Eastern States, landed at the foot of Washington Avenue. They were on their way to defend the Capitol of the country, the Union and the Constitution. The cars that were to speed them on their mission of glory and renown had not yet arrived. The first streak of day dawn had scarcely revealed the outline skirts of the Jersey Shore, and for awhile the soldiers rested on their arms. Old Sol soon made his appearance, cheered and reanimated the scenes on earth. The residents in the section where the troops landed, are generally early risers, and it was not long before the women furnished a limited amount of coffee to some of the troops. Regiments followed on in quick succession. Morning, noon, and night they came with bands playing, banners waving, glistening bayonets, and parks of artillery.

The excitement among the people increased. Every body seemed to make common cause,—their hearts beat with patriotic impulses, and it was not an unusual scene in the early mornings, of the time we speak of, to observe a hun-

dred women,—women who sew and work hard at various pursuits to maintain an honest livelihood,—arranging themselves along the railroad track, and happy, indeed, in handing cups of home-made coffee through the windows of the cars to the soldiers, who received the same with grateful consideration. The women, as a general thing, who inaugurated a movement that was soon reduced to a system, were those who did the "Arsenal work."

It was evident that Washington Avenue was to be the route over which immense bodies of troops would pass on their way to the seat of war.

Toward the latter part of the month of May, Mr. William M. Cooper suggested to his partner, Mr. Pearce, and his friend, A. Simpson, that the large fire place in the Cooper Shop on Otsego Street, be tendered to the use of the women in the neighborhood, for the purpose of making coffee in large quantities.

The ladies were delighted with the idea, and large wash kettles, "bright and shining," were brought into requisition. Coffee was made good and strong, and served up in a purely democratic manner. The soldiers were pleased, refreshed, and grateful.

Messrs. Cooper, Pearce and Simpson went on a collecting tour, first at their own homes, for provisions. The example thus set was speedily imitated, and people for squares turned

out *en masse* with such articles of food as they themselves daily used. Storekeepers, butchers, dealers in milk and provisions generally, cheerfully responded, as though the salvation of the Union depended on their individual efforts. Women from the "Neck," the garden spot of Philadelphia, came to the Avenue with wagons loaded with pure, rich milk, and dealt it out most lavishly to the soldiers. In the mean time, a table of rough boards was constructed in the Cooper Shop, and squads of soldiers were invited to partake of the repast prepared for them.

On the morning of the 27th of May, a bright, beautiful morn, Colonel Blenker's regiment were fed at this rough, democratic table, with excellent coffee and good, substantial meat of various kinds. This is the first instance in which the troops were fed in a body.

The crowds of people about the Cooper shop that morning were large, and in many an outburst of enthusiasm awakened echo upon echo in that vicinity. The entire regiment, after breakfast were drawn up in line, and cheers were given for the ladies of Philadelphia and the Cooper shop.

Several regiments followed, and were treated with the same hospitality by Messrs. Cooper, Pearce, and Simpson, assisted by a few male friends. The ladies, of course, were always present and active. Up to this time the expenses were borne mainly by the gentlemen named, and a few of

their friends; but it being evident that the troops would greatly increase in numbers, as time rolled on, the tax would be entirely too heavy on their pockets. About this time, Mrs. Mary Grover, widow of Thomas D. Grover, rendered very efficient and valuable aid, in procuring provisions and coffee. The example thus set was emulated by other ladies, who had means to spare.

Thus was inaugurated the institution that has become world-renowned. Improvements suggested themselves as time progressed. The committee was increased in number to meet every emergency, and the accommodations were extended, until at last, there arose from the little rough table, constructed on the 26th of May, a vast, well kept, thoroughly organized institution, where a thousand men were fed in an hour, where the weary could take rest, the sick be nursed with tenderness and friendly affection, and where the promptest and best medical attendance was bestowed. For here, too, was established as a part of the grand scheme of the institution, a hospital which was in charge of Dr. Andrew Nebinger, who, for a period of three years gave his services, day and night, without pay or price. The hospital was attended by a committee of excellent, intelligent, kind-hearted ladies, as the chief of whom was Miss Anna M. Ross. These ladies voluntarily waited upon the sick; each one performing her duty on the day or night set apart for

such self-imposed duties. While the wounded Richmond prisoners were there, the entire committee of ladies were in constant attendance, day and night.

In the old fire place where the first kettle of coffee was prepared, there was early built, of pressed brick and iron, a range in which one hundred gallons of coffee could be made per hour.

As the war progressed, some curiosities from rebeldom found their way to the saloon. Among them were a rough board boat, in which two contraband negroes were picked up in the Chesapeake Bay; a piece of the wood work of the city ice-boat that was bored by a rifled cannon ball; a percussion musket taken at Fort Beauregard; a cutlass taken from a rebel officer; a sword secured by a wounded soldier, who shot the rebel dead after receiving a cut on the head from the same sword, etc., etc.

The public were always welcome to visit the saloon, day or night. There was a committee always in attendance to make every thing ready for the expected troops. The arrangements being such with the railroad company transporting them, that several hours' notice of their coming was forwarded to the committee of the saloon.

At the commencement the following gentlemen composed the committee: William M. Cooper, H. W. Pearce, A. M. Simpson, W. R. S. Cooper, Jacob Plant, Walter R. Mellon,

A. S. Simpson, C. V. Foit, William Morrison, Samuel W. Nickels, Philip Fitzpatrick, T. H. Rice, William M. Maull, R. H. Ransley, L. B. M. Dolby, Capt. A. H. Cain, William H. Dennis, Capt. R. H. Hoffner, L. W. Thornton, Joseph E. Sass, T. L. Coward, E. J. Herrity, C. L. Wilson, Rev. Joseph Perry; and soon after these were added by election: R. G. Simpson, Isaac Plant, James Toomey, H. H. Webb, William Sprowle, Henry Dubosq, G. R. Birch, Christopher Jacoby, James Tosing, E. S. Cooper, Joseph Coward, J. T. Packer, A. Nebinger, and R. Nebinger.

From small and irregular beginnings, the work prospered, the institution developed and became fully organized by the committee. Their labors were Herculean, their efforts untiring, their self-denial great, and their success complete.

CHAPTER III.

Constitution of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee.—Notice of the Union Refreshment Saloon.—Miss Cappell's Speech.—Deaths of Those who had Lent their Aid in the good cause, &c.

CONSTITUTION.

WHEREAS, Philadelphia being the great highway of travel between the East and the seat of rebellion, large bodies of troops are daily passing through our city. To provide proper and suitable refreshment for all those who are serving their country and striving to crush out rebellion, we, the undersigned, hereby form ourselves into a Committee for collecting and providing refreshments for all soldiers passing through our city to or from the seat of war.

ARTICLE 1. This Committee shall be known by the name of "The Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee of Philadelphia."

ART. 2. Its officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Receiver and Storekeeper, and a Provision Committee.

ART. 3. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Committee, appoint all Committees

not otherwise provided for, give a casting vote when the members are equally divided, direct the Secretary to call meetings at the request of the members, or at any other time he may deem it expedient. It will also be his duty to obtain all information practicable, in relation to the troops arriving in the city, and to furnish such information immediately to the Provision Committee.

ART. 4. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to assist the President in the discharge of his duties when present, and officiate for him in his absence.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep correct minutes of all proceedings of the Committee in a book provided for that purpose, receive all moneys and pay the same over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt for the same, call meetings of the Committee when directed by the President, notify each member of the time and place of meeting, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Committee.

ART. 6. The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys belonging to the Committee, and pay out the same only on order signed by the President and Secretary; he will also be required to make a report of the amount of funds in his possession at every regular meeting, and submit a detailed report of the receipts and expenditures of the Committee at the first meeting in every month.

ART. 7. It shall be the duty of the Receiver and Storekeeper to receive all articles such as provisions or contributions, that may arrive at the saloon, and give his receipt for the same. It will also be his duty to make a report at every regular meeting of the amount of refreshments on hand.

ART. 8. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made, unless it shall have been proposed in writing at a meeting of the Committee, and approved of by two thirds of the members present at a subsequent meeting of the Committee.

With the Committee of the Cooper Shop, should be handed down to the latest ages, the names of their glorious rivals in the noble enterprise, the "Union Volunteer Refreshment Committee," of whose labors I might say the same as of those of the "Cooper Shop," did it enter into my province to do so. But my task is in connection with the institution in hand, of which so ample are the documents of its usefulness and success, that they have accumulated on my hands, and can, with difficulty, be restrained within the limits of a moderate-sized volume. The Union establishment and the Cooper Shop were twins, offspring of the same Parent, whose goodness is boundless, and whose "tender mercies are over all his works." They grew together, fostered by the same care, nurtured in infancy at the same breast, receiving the same pabulum as they grew older, and diffusing the

same beneficence. They were so much alike, their only difference was to see which could accomplish the greater amount of good. They sustained the patriot, whose ardent breast glowed with rising flames, to rescue his country from the aggressive grasp of traitors. They lived but to feed the hungry, relieve the sick, and pour the balm of consolation on the suffering. All was self-sacrifice. It was done for the love of country—for the love of God. Of these noble institutions —though to describe one is equal to all my powers—of these it may be said, in the language of Scripture, "They were lovely in their lives, and in their deaths they were *not divided.*"

On entering upon their work, a resolution was passed by the Committee ignoring all political and party ties, and abstaining from using or expressing remarks of any personal nature tending to conflict with the sympathies of those who were working or aiding in the patriotic and charitable cause. Such a resolution is worthy all imitation.

The number of men to be fed was, at times, considerable; and that no delay might take place, Messrs. Plant, Dennis and Fort were appointed as a Committee on reception of volunteers; and to perfect the arrangements, the Union Committee appointed Messrs. Hicks, Brown, Barrows and McGlathery for the same purpose. After some time this business was given into the hands of two men, Jacob Plant of the Cooper Shop, and Charles Kingston of the Union.

These arrangements prevented the confusion which, in such large bodies, is likely to arise. But improvements were still needed, and on May 26th, 1863, Messrs. Sharp, Mason and Brown represented the Union Saloon, and Messrs. Plant, Coward and Mellen the Cooper Shop.

It was agreed that each saloon should alternately receive the staff and an equal division of enlisted men. In regard to squads or battalions less than two hundred, each saloon was in turn to receive all that arrived every twenty-four hours, said time commencing at 6 o'clock, P. M. This plan gave rest to each Committee and for a time relieved them of their labors. But when a squad or battalion over two hundred arrived, the men were divided, and a portion was refreshed at each saloon. By this excellent method an equal number was fed by each committee. This arrangement was ever faithfully adhered to.

An address, delivered Nov. 22d, 1864, at Concert Hall, by Miss Cordelia Cappell, on the occasion of a benefit given to the "Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon," is worthy of preservation, for the true and sublime sentiments it contains. It is therefore here presented.

"As announced in the public press, the object of these readings is well known to all. But there is a secret history of all institutions, like that of the human heart, which is only known by its throbs and deep pulsations.

"Perhaps no institution in the country can be compared to the human heart—the Christian heart I mean, with more propriety, than can that of the "Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon." Its pulsations, its throbs, its beatings, and expansive liberal views, have all been devoted to the objects of its mission—a mission that is truly an attribute of Heaven!

"When the care-worn soldier, his wounds still bleeding, comes from the battle-field, he finds at the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, a solution of the problem of what constitutes true patriotism and philanthropy. The extended hand—not empty—the cheerful welcome, not an empty sound—a place at a table never bare—give him the sweet assurance, that the welcome is like the great sea's ebb, which only retires when laden with inestimable blessings.

"To the returned soldiers it is their first home—a home like that they knew in youth, their little world in which 'Comforts abound, and smiling faces shine." Or, it may be called an *oasis* on life's pathway—a green spot in an icy world.

"Not only to the returned soldier are its doors open, night and day, but to the gallant boys passing to the field of battle, their martial spirits beaming from their sparkling eyes, does this *oasis* present itself. The cooling streams in the deserts of

Arabia are not more welcome to the weary wandering traveller, than is the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon to our returned Volunteers! It freshens alike the heart and limbs.

"It remained for this war to elicit and bring forth all the noble qualities of men and women, to sustain a country that has no parallel in history. It remained for this, the nineteenth century, to establish institutions for the sick and wounded soldiers, erect hospitals, and spread over them and their families the attentions of a Government, to warm and comfort them, which other nations neglected, or purposely refused to theirs. History affords no other instance of such a display of Christian virtue, humanity, private generosity, and national liberality like that of ours. Rome, in her day of pride, even when Augustus Cæsar said he found it all brick and left it all marble, could not boast of a single institution similar to that which we of the North, in this glorious country, have established and sustained in this city—our Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon.

"It is for the Refreshment Saloon I appear, ladies and gentlemen, before you to-night. To perpetuate its existence, while its usefulness is required to throw around it the means of support, becomes a pious—a holy duty, and one all should cheerfully perform. Humble as my efforts may be, I can

only say that they shall be used freely in this cause—the cause of mercy."

Death was not idle in thinning the ranks and reducing the number of the Committee, as we find by consulting the archives of the organization, the record of the death of several of those active laborers in the cause of humanity and patriotism.

The first we shall notice, though not the first in the record, is that of Miss Clara T. Cooper, daughter of Mr. Wm. M. Cooper.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6th, 1863.

At a stated meeting of the Cooper Volunteer Refreshment Committee, held this evening, the death of another of our lady Committee was announced, when the following gentlemen were appointed to express the sense of the meeting, viz.: W. Sprowle, Jacob Plant, W. R. Mellen.

"*Whereas*, In the death of Miss Clara T. Cooper, one of the original, though the youngest member of the lady Committee, we are free to say we have lost an efficient member and co-laborer in the work voluntarily espoused; though we bow with humble submission to the Almighty Ruler, yet we deem it our duty to offer a fitting tribute to her services; therefore

"*Resolved*, That the services rendered cheerfully by this young lady can hardly be computed. She was ever cheer-

ful, and engaged with a will, under the impulse of a patriotic heart. She was kind, devoted, and univerally esteemed for her many excellent qualities.

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Miss Clara T. Cooper we have lost one of the oldest members of this Committee, the Society an estimable member, and the soldier a true friend.

"*Resolved*, That this Committee condole with the family in their sudden bereavement, and sympathize with the parents in this their irreparable loss.

"*Resolved*, That this Committee attend the funeral in a body, and these proceedings be published, and an engrossed copy be sent to the family of the deceased; also the saloon to be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

"W. R. Mellen,
"Jacob Plant,
"W. Sprowle,
"*Committee.*"

On the death of Wm. H. Dennis, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted at a stated meeting of the Committee, July 29th, 1863:

"*Whereas*, The Committee have heard with emotions of deep regret, of the sudden, and therefore unexpected demise of their late fellow-member, William H. Dennis. On Sun-

day evening he was taken suddenly ill from an attack of congestion of the brain, superinduced by physical prostration and the extreme heat of the weather. In a moment, without premonitory symptoms, he was rendered insensible, in which condition he remained until the last long sleep overcame him, on Tuesday afternoon, at five o'clock, at his residence in Queen Street. He was in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Our deceased brother was one of the most untiring members of the Committee, ready at all times, with patriotic cheerfulness, to give a willing heart and hand in the discharge of the voluntary mission of feeding the soldiers of the Union, and rendering assistance in taking care of the sick and wounded intrusted to our Committee. In his death, we can truly say that we have lost an excellent fellow-member, the soldier a true, devoted friend, the country a warm patriot, and society an honest man. The unexpected blow that has thus stricken him down, may well shock the feelings of us all, and remind us of the great truism, that 'in the midst of life we are in death.' His demise was easy. Calmly, though unconsciously, he passed away from the scenes of earth as his spirit took its upward flight, to meet with the just reward due to the labors of his life. In respect to the memory of our deceased brother, we submit the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That in parting with William H. Dennis, we have lost one of our most untiring and devoted members;

and while we reverentially bow in due submission to the fiat of Supreme will, yet it is not improper to express our sad regret at the occurrence of the death of our brother.

"*Resolved*, That the Committee condole with the family and relatives of the deceased, in the irreparable loss they have sustained, and that we tender to them our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement.

"*Resolved*, That the Saloon be draped in the emblems of mourning, and the frame containing the likeness of deceased in our gallery, be craped for the space of thirty days.

"*Resolved*, That this Committee attend the funeral of our late brother.

"*Resolved*, That an attested copy of these proceedings be published, and presented to the family of the deceased.

"WM. M. COOPER, *President.*

"WM. M. MAULL, *Secretary.*"

Similar resolutions were passed on the death of Captain Richard Hoffner, who departed this life much regretted for his usefulness and the efficient service he rendered the Committee. Also, in the case of Mrs. Mary Ann Haines, one of the original ladies of the Committee, whose loss was much felt and deeply regretted by the soldiers and a large circle of friends, to whom her kindness had much endeared her.

Alike manifestations of respect and esteem were also ex-

pressed and recorded by the Committee, upon the occasion of the death of Mr. Wm. Morrison, who indeed was the first member of the Committee summoned by death from the busy and stirring scenes of life, to "that undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveller returns."

The patriotism of the Committee was called forth by the assassination of President Lincoln, when the nation was plunged in grief, and multitudes put on the garb of mourning. The report of the Committee was published in most daily papers of the city, and the deepest sense of the lamented loss was breathed forth, and found expression as follows:

"The world has lost a pure, exalted patriot, the South its truest friend, humanity a sterling advocate, and the nation has been suddenly shrouded in the pall of sorrow and gloom, by the violent death of his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, the Sixteenth President of the United States, who was ruthlessly slain, on the night of the 14th instant, by a sneaking, cowardly assassin, in Washington, D. C., the capital of the country. The loss, indeed, is a most mournful one. The national heart, which recently beat with rapture in the bright hope of returning peace, which pulsated with general gladness at the near prospective cessation of hostilities, is stricken down in the deep shadow of the most shocking crime that, of all the martyrs in the contest for the cause

of our country, still calls from the ground for liberty and Union, but the blood of that great and good man, Abraham Lincoln, calls in trumpet tongue for inexorable justice, without leniency, to *all the leaders* of the foul rebellion, who have outraged humanity, stimulated wide-spread assassination, and who have become outlaws in the world. It is with feelings of the most profound regret, that we have heard of the death of the well-beloved President of the United States; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we drape the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon in the emblems of mourning for the space of six months, in respect to the memory of the illustrious dead.

"*Resolved*, That as a body we will unite with our fellow-citizens in any demonstration that may be arranged to testify our deep sorrow for the nation's loss.

"WM. M. COOPER, *President.*

"JOSEPH COWARD, *Secretary pro tem.*"

The death of Mr. John Grigg was a severe loss to the Committee, his friends, and the public. He was a liberal contributor to the Cooper Shop, and munificent in the support of the noble charities with which Philadelphia abounds. The Committee expressed their great loss in a series of resolutions to that effect, and the Booksellers of Philadelphia

assembled to testify their respect for his memory, and their deep sense of their own and the public loss. Thus the Committee sustained losses which seemed irreparable. The sequel proved that Providence, who is all-wise, was gracious to those engaged in so good a work; for he added prosperity to the undertaking, and the wheels never for an hour were stayed, but ran on smoothly in the track a steady benevolence and well-directed self-sacrifice had pointed out. The Committee saw the fruits of their labors in making others happy; and though, as in battle, their ranks were thinned, and their comrades fell, they continued in the path of duty, a blessing to their fellow-men. Many, by their constant application, sowed those seeds of disease with which they suffer even at this day, and which medical aid cannot reach.

CHAPTER IV.

Origin of the Cooper Shop Hospital.—The Lady Principal and Assistants.—Her Lamented Death.—Gratitude of those under Treatment.

On an earlier page was stated the necessity that arose, to establish a hospital for those soldiers who were sick or wounded, and who were unable to proceed farther, and who required rest, or nursing, and medical attendance, to restore them to health and duty. Accordingly, we find from the minutes of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee, that on November 6th, 1861, a vote of thanks was tendered to the gentlemen who had officiated at the dedication of the hospital, the Rev. Joseph Perry, Rev. Thomas Brainerd, Rev. Pennel Coombs, Rev. John Chambers, and Hon. William D. Kelley. The first report of the hospital, showed twelve patients cared for and discharged, and five remaining. Great satisfaction was expressed at the able manner in which Miss Anna M. Ross, the principal of the Hospital, and her lady friends had fitted up the hospital, and for their ceaseless and indefatigable exertions in pro-

viding all necessary comfort, for the sick and wounded soldiers.

This was no military hospital. Strict military discipline had no place in it. It had all the freedom of a home. All was voluntary and free from restraint. It was a labor of love which sought no compensation; for, excepting perhaps a single case, every thing was done gratuitously. The Lady Principal and her friends who lent unremitting attention day and night; the Surgeon, who, notwithstanding he had a large private practice, was ever active in season and out of season; all sought their reward in the luxury of doing good.

When a soldier, sick from the prolonged fatigues of the march, or the battle-field, presented his emaciated form and sunburnt face at the Cooper Shop, wearing the stained and perhaps tattered garments that had not known ablution for weeks, the first thing to do was to give him a hearty welcome. Kind words and cheering made him at once feel at home. He was then taken to the lavatory, where a thorough cleansing awaited him, and immediately a change of clothing was presented to him. The feelings of the individual were entered into, and while partaking of a cup of coffee, they were drawn out, whether he came from the granite hills of New England, the fair fields of the fertile Ohio, or the grass-clad plains and smiling rural valleys of our own

Pennsylvania. Warming under the genial influence, as he found himself conducted to his place in this small, but really model hospital; as he felt the fresh breezes that fanned the air, blow upon his cheek in the well-ventilated apartment, and the nursing and well-directed care that by clean clothing, and white sheets, and delicacies, as well as the usual excellent fare, again built up his physical strength, he would tell of the loved ones he left at home, or the hair-breadth escapes he met "by flood and field," or "in the imminent deadly breach." Then would the tears flow down the cheeks of the hardy soldier, which all his sufferings, privations and dangers could not wring from him. His pay he would send to his wife at home, and the children, the objects of his care and love. Was a letter to be written? Then the lady Principal had this attended to. Writing materials were not wanting, nor an abundance of postage stamps. Miss Ross entered into all the little confidences that are so potent in their tendency to do good, and nothing in which the well-being of the patients was concerned, escaped her quick eye. Her step might be heard at all hours beside the sick-bed in the little hospital above the Cooper's Shop, and so closely did she watch, that she remained frequently without rest for periods that to any but those who knew the fact would seem all but incredible.

The previous life of this lady had been one of active be-

nevolence; she devoted herself many years to aid the cause and the funds of several important charitable institutions of our city. Those with whom she labored, will not soon forget the faithfulness and zeal with which all her duties were discharged. But it was at the Hospital that her wonderful qualities of energy, perseverance, zeal, and endurance were seen, in combination with tender sensibility, love, and self-sacrifice. At the shrine of benevolence, worn out with toil and fatigue, she at last as a victim sank immolated, closing at once and for ever the labors of a life of more than ordinary usefulness, which deserves imperishable memorials. All who knew her, loved her. She had a frank, free, open, and sincere manner, that spake to the understanding and heart; a power of persuasion very rare, an eloquence that is less easy to describe than conceive; consisting in the well-directed application of the thoughts that spring up in a ready mind, and the brief and forcible expression at once potent and pathetic. Miss Ross always accomplished her object. She had that ambition which would not be second, and what she did was executed well; so that the hospital under her care, and that of her assistants in the good work of her choice, became one of the best conducted hospitals in the land.

Her labors were highly appreciated, and also those of Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Probaski and Mrs. Neill, on account of the manner in which the hospital was fitted up, and the do-

nations procured by these ladies. The celebrated Miss Dix visited the hospital, was much pleased with it, spoke in terms of the highest commendation of it, and, as an endorsement of its usefulness, she sent it a donation of books.

The medical officer in charge of a hospital of course directs it, and on his efficiency and skill, to a great degree, its success depends. If he be not well qualified, possessed of administrative ability, tact and humanity, as well as good taste, urbanity, and a thousand other qualities that enter into the composition of a properly qualified physician and accomplished surgeon, little success can follow. It requires great qualities in a medical man at the head of an hospital. It would not indeed be amiss, were he to possess the wisdom of Solomon, the patience of Job, and the strength of Samson.

The Cooper Shop Hospital was a private institution. It had to be managed in a peculiar way. There was no guard-house to hold in restraint, and no show of military authority to hold in check any refractory soldier. The labors, too, were immense. Morning, noon and night, professional assistance was needed, and to such an extent as to prove exhausting to the natural powers.

The hospital was fortunate in obtaining, from the first day it opened, till it closed, the unrequited and laborious services of Dr. Andrew Nebinger, a gentleman too well known to require commendation. An immense practice for many

years, had given him experience, an active and highly cultivated mind prepared him for all contingencies, and patriotism, with a kind heart, made him beloved by the poor soldiers, who found in him a friend they will ever cherish. In times of pressing labors, the Doctor was assisted in the discharge of his hospital duties by his brother, Dr. George W. Nebinger.

The compounding and dispensing of the medicines for the patients, was confided to the able charge of Mr. Robert Nebinger, Pharmaceutist, whose services in the hospital contributed no little to give it the great degree of usefulness which it attained; for beside his ability as an apothecary, being dexterous in the application of bandages, splints, etc., he was efficient in his services to the wounded, many of whom will long remember with feelings of gratitude his kindness, gentleness, and words of sympathy, so inestimable to the sick and wounded when distant from home and all its affectionate endearments.

The hospital was now fairly under way, and an adjoining room, containing eleven beds, being added, increased its capacity. Donations of various kinds, and contributions in money were received from the liberal and patriotic. The hospital, from its great success and the universal satisfaction it gave visitors, was a great auxiliary to the Refreshment Saloon. In short, like the Saloon, it was the pride of our

citizens. I will therefore lay before the reader an appeal made on behalf of this popular institution, which is now a thing of the past, but will long be remembered.

COOPER SHOP VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL,

PHILA., *March 1st*, 1862.

DEAR SIR:

Early after the calling out of troops by the United States Government, for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, regiment after regiment—frequently as many as three in twenty-four hours—were landed at the foot of Washington Avenue. The soldiers, upon their arrival, were found exhausted, from the heat of the weather, the absence of food, and long travel. The great necessity which presented, and which most earnestly appealed to the sympathies of those of the neighborhood of the landing, was for food. This was presented to the soldiers as best it could be by the good and kind-hearted women of the locality, extemporizing, as it were, a breakfast, a dinner, or a supper, as the case might be. Thus was commenced the good work of refreshing the soldiers of the Union, and from such a beginning grew day by day the Refreshment institutions which have proved of such immeasurable benefit and comfort to our soldiers, and which have given to Philadelphia a name for hospitality of which every Philadelphian may be proud. With regiments there were always some sick, who required medi-

cine and rest. Medicines were by the same good people provided for them, and they were taken into their homes, and there nursed and cared for until their regiments were ready to move on, when, in their suffering and often very exhausted condition, they were forced to travel, with the certainty of their maladies being aggravated, and their lives being jeopardized. The Government had no means at hand for their relief—no hospital organized, and when one was opened, there were no Government officers—no ambulance there, nor any means at hand for the comfort and relief by the Government of the poor sick soldier. There then was another necessity presenting itself, and demanding attention of those patriotic and humane citizens, who were sustaining with their pecuniary resources and their labor, those Refreshment institutions now in such successful operation. As they did not shrink from the performance of their whole duty in regard to meeting the first necessity which presented itself, but refreshed most bounteously the tired and hungry soldier, who was journeying to the defence of the Federal Capital, so they did not shrink from meeting the necessity which existed for more than mere temporary relief of the sick soldier. Out of this necessity grew 'The Cooper Shop Hospital.' A hospital was fitted up capable of accommodating eleven patients. In a little time, all the beds were filled, and the little hospital was taxed to its utmost capacity.

Finding that the necessity of the sick, who were arriving with each succeeding regiment, far exceeding the capacity of the little hospital, the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon Committee determined to extend the field of their operations, and, accordingly, fitted up another room, in which there were placed sixteen beds, making the hospital's present accommodations for twenty-seven patients. These rooms, with a small apothecary shop attached, present all the facility and appurtenance for the good care and comfort of patients, that exist in the best organized hospitals. The rooms are well lighted, and perfectly ventilated, and present, in their entire arrangement, cleanliness and good atmosphere—conditions which challenge admiration. The hospital organization does not merely look after the sick, as far as their cure or relief from suffering is concerned, but clothing is also provided, and no soldier is permitted to quit the hospital to join his regiment or company, without his wardrobe being examined and made, at least, as complete as the Government intends it shall be, and often much more so. Under-clothing, hosiery, mitts, handkerchiefs, towels, and blankets are supplied him. And I must not neglect to say, that while his physical wants are duly attended to, his religious wants are not unheeded, as he is supplied with a Testament and other religious books.

Since the opening of the hospital on the 29th of October

last, there has been received in it one hundred and thirty patients; of these one hundred and thirteen have left the hospital either cured or relieved; three have died, and fourteen are now in the ward. A large number of patients, certainly, to be treated in so small a hospital, in a space of time covering only five months.

This little institution now presents itself to you and your congregation, and solicits your and their aid. The defenders of our bleeding, yet glorious Union, implore your help. The cause of humanity begs you for assistance, and the soldier—sick and a stranger among us—asks you to give, and he knows that to ask will be to receive.

Yours respectfully, &c.,

ANNA M. ROSS,

Lady Principal of the "Cooper Shop Volunteer Hospital."

I would most respectfully invite attention to the following copies of letters, in reference to the hospital, from Dr. Francis G. Smith, Jr., Dr. Jno. H. B. McClellan, and Prof. Jno. F. Frazer, written to a distinguished divine of this city.

[From Dr. Francis G. Smith, Chairman of a Committee of the Philadelphia Associates of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, No 1504 Walnut St.]

March 10th, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—As Chairman of the "Philadelphia Associates of the U. S. Sanitary Commission," appointed to visit the "Cooper Shop Hospital," I desire most cordially to endorse the statements of Miss Ross contained in the accompanying letter. The Committee, consisting of the Hon. Judge Hare, Prof. J. F. Frazer, Dr. McClellan, and myself, were impressed with the comfortable and home-like appearance of the hospital, and with the kindly ministrations of those having it in charge. In their name I do most warmly commend the institution to the consideration of your congregation and yourself, as, in every way, deserving your fostering care, and trust that the appeal that is made by Miss Ross may meet with such a response as will enable her to go on with the good work which she has been so largely instrumental in bringing to its present state of efficiency.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANCIS G. SMITH

Chairman of Committee.

[From Dr. John H. B. McClellan.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 8th, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—I have just read the letter of Miss Ross to you, regarding the "Cooper Shop Volunteer Hospital," with the greatest interest, and beg leave to commend her true and

earnest appeal to your attention. I know the great benefit the institution has been to our suffering soldiers, and have watched, with admiration and respect, the beneficent efforts of those connected with it. It fills a void to be found in our ordinary military hospitals, and I shall be truly glad if your congregation can aid in the good work.

Respectfully and truly yours,

JOHN H. B. McCLELLAN.

[From Prof. John F. Frazer, of the University of Pennsylvania.]

March 27th, 1862.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—It gives me great pleasure to have an opportunity to express my very favorable opinion of the services rendered to the cause of loyalty and humanity, by the "Cooper Shop Hospital." I have frequently visited it, both in my individual capacity and as a member of the Sanitary Commission, and have been always struck with the attention to all the requisites of a hospital, and with the charitable zeal of those engaged in administering its benefits. It is not alone the material comforts which are bestowed upon the patients, but the evident spirit of sympathy with their sufferings, which strikes the visitor and renders its services so efficient. I believe, among our many benevolent and philanthropic institutions, there are none

which better deserve the hearty support and co-operation of our fellow citizens.

I am, with great respect, yours,

JOHN F. FRAZER."

On the 26th Dec., 1861, it was proposed to place the large hospital under the care of three lady Directors, subject to the hospital Committee. The names of Mrs. R. P. King, Mrs. Wm. Struthers, and Mrs. Hatch were presented, and these ladies were appointed, in connection with Miss Anna M. Ross, with power to elect three additional ladies in conjunction. Large donations were made to the hospital from time to time in money and goods. By means of Miss Ross and Dr. Nebinger, an immense amount of articles were obtained of hospital furniture, clothing, and delicacies from Carlisle, Pa., on several occasions. It was about February 12th, 1862, that the drug store was rendered complete, having received the finishing touches from Mr. Robert Nebinger, whose kindness and labors in the cause from beginning to the end, were unbounded, and who received marks of high appreciation from all he came in contact with, the Committee in particular.

Thus, the hospital was a perfect success. It prospered, and its history on the 23rd of December, 1863, was one unbroken series of genial kindness and tender minister-

ings by all, for the soldiers' sake. But, at that period the heavy blow was about to fall. The excellent lady principal, who had so faithfully discharged her arduous duties, and was so much beloved, was about to be claimed by the Great Father above, whose inscrutable plans and ways of working are ever kept in profound mystery. Thus it was, that Anna M. Ross, who had labored so diligently in her hospital duties, and by a Fair held for the purpose, had raised over two thousand dollars, the neucleus of the "Soldier's Home" fund, who had seen a suitable building prepared for it, and by her individual exertions, had it partially furnished, was now about to enter into that rest so different from the scenes of toil and fatigue she had mingled in so long.

Her labors were more even than her vigorous constitution could bear. She gave no heed to her health; stimulated by an active mind, she relied on her great power of endurance, which was wonderful. She collected for the "Soldier's Home" in New Jersey, throughout our city, and in parts of Pennsylvania. Fatigue, numbness, a sense of extreme cold, and finally paralysis supervened, and this faithful servant of God remained for days in a state of unconsciousness. When she aroused from this lethargic state, she felt as if death were approaching, and embracing her friends peacefully breathed her last, sustained to the end by the hope of the

Christian. When the sad event was announced to the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon Committee, a Committee of that body was appointed, who reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimiously adopted:

"In the death of Miss Anna M. Ross, the principal of the Cooper Shop Hospital, we have lost an ardent, efficient, and devoted co-laborer in the cause of humanity: society has lost a valued member, and the sick and wounded soldiers, a true friend. On an occasion like this, sad as it is, we may freely speak of those sterling qualities that animated the heart of the deceased, which made her name illustrious, and endeared her to a large circle of friends in Philadelphia.

In her position, as the principal of the Hospital connected with this institution, from its earliest date, she was ever true in her self-sacrificing devotion to the cause in which she was engaged: watching over the bedside of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union, with all the anxiety and tender solicitude known only to the heart of a true woman, nursing them with almost maternal affection, and imparting to the dying the consolation enjoyed by the true Christian. We feel that Society has, indeed, lost a most valuable member. In respect to the deceased, the committee beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have heard with feelings of profound

regret, of the death of Miss Anna M. Ross, the principal of the Cooper Shop Hospital.

Resolved, That the Hospital be draped in the emblems of mourning, for the space of thirty days, in respect to the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That as the deceased was a true friend of the country, and to the soldiers of the Union, we respectfully invite the committee of ladies and gentlemen of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, and the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, to join us in attending the funeral.

Resolved, That we condole with the relatives of the family of the deceased in their bereavement, and that these resolutions be published, and that an engrossed copy be sent to them.

ROBERT G. SIMPSON,
PHILIP FITZPATRICK,
LEWIS W. THORNTON
EDWARD COOPER,
E. S. HALL,

Committee.

An immense concourse of people attended the honored remains to their last resting place, where, in Monument Cemetery, with clustering roses beneath a stately cedar, her tomb is marked by a chaste monument of marble, and an

appropriate inscription, testifies the appreciation of her worth by sorrowing friends, records her virtues, and presents the passer-by with a noble subject for emulation. On the day of her decease, while she lingered in the last struggles of expiring nature, the "Cooper Shop Soldiers' Home" was dedicated. Thus she "rests from her labors and her works do follow her." Her age was about fifty years. She died at a time when her labors were becoming more useful to humanity. The following, from the Board of Managers of the Cooper Shop Soldiers' Home, is another of the many tributes to her worth:

"It being appointed to man once to die, the visitation of death in some instances and under some circumstances is such as to neither require nor admit of any special notice or marked commemoration; yet when those die whose whole life and labors have been principally engaged in promoting any great interest, especially if that interest involved the improvement of the physical, moral and religious condition of the human family, or any large number of its members, it is not only fit and proper, but becoming that those who have been either the recipients or witnesses of the great good which has resulted from their efforts should bear testimony to the good which has been accomplished.

"Thus, then, He 'who doeth all things well' has in his infinite wisdom removed from time to eternity Miss Anna M.

Ross, whose great practical devotion to the advancement of the great humanitarian, charitable, benevolent and patriotic interests of her time, and especially of her great, untiring, and self-sacrificing devotion to the best interests of the soldier, whether prostrate and suffering from wounds and disease, or the privations incident to camp life; has fixed her in the grateful recollection of the many who have been relieved, comforted and blessed by her grateful acts of kindness and attention, and has also established for her a reputation for usefulness and good works which will outlive crumbling monuments of stone and corroding columns of bronze. It is therefore proper for us who have witnessed her achievements to bear our testimony to her good and ennobling works, and to declare that when the history of the past three years shall have been written by the pen of the faithful historian, that in the chapter which he shall devote to Philadelphia and her citizens, one of its brightest and most attractive pages will be that which will record the achievements and self-sacrificing labors of Miss Anna M. Ross; and now, as a token of respect, and as a slight evidence of the sorrow felt by the Board, it is directed that the Manager's Room be draped in mourning for six months, and that we extend to the relatives of the deceased our sincere

condolence; and it is ordered that a copy of the foregoing be presented to them.

Signed by the President and attested by the Secretary.

ELLERSLIE WALLACE, M.D.

President Cooper Shop Soldiers' Home.

E. S. HALL *Secretary.*

After the death of Miss Ross, Mrs. Abigail Horner became lady Principal of the Cooper Shop Hospital. It is due to her, and to all the ladies associated with her, to record the fact, that they performed their duties well; nor can the faithful historian be too lavish in their praise.

May 17th, 1863, the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon Committee received, as a donation, from Robert P. King, Esq., President of the Mount Moriah Cemetery, a large burial lot for receiving the remains of such patients as might die in the hospital. The Cooper Shop Soldiers' Home was allowed to use this lot when an inmate died. It is located near the centre of the new ground, and surrounded by the improved lots of the Methodist Conference, United Presbyterians and First Baptist Church. The number of men under treatment, from the organization of the hospital to May 25th, 1862, inclusive, was one hundred and fifty-nine; for the year ending May 25th, 1863, three hundred

and five soldiers, some wounded very seriously, received treatment.

During the year, May 25th, 1864, eighty-five were admitted, two died, and seventy-nine were discharged; and the last year, 1865, twelve died and two hundred and ninety-one were discharged. This number of patients is exclusive of several thousands of soldiers who, passing through the city, received dispensary treatment.

The hospital, on March 29th, 1865, was reported in complete order, and the names of the following ladies were submitted by Mrs. Horner, lady Principal, for approval by the Committee, to assist in the management of the hospital:

Mrs. J. Floyd, Mrs. J. Perry, Mrs. R. P. King, Mrs. E. E. Roberts, Mrs. Wm. M. Cooper, Mrs. P. Fitzpatrick.

It was further requested that a Committee of three be appointed to act in conjunction with the ladies.

The hospital was efficiently conducted till the close, and lost nothing of its excellence under the management of Mrs. Horner and her excellent lady associates.

On the 9th September, 1865, the following communication from the Principal, Mrs. Horner, is recorded in the Minutes.

"Sir:—In tendering my last Report of hospital duties, allow me to say, that the uniform kindness and respect

manifested by the gentlemen with whom I have been associated almost four years, will be one of the brightest spots in my memory; in the link of sad events through which we have passed by the causeless rebellion."

I am in possession of numerous documents that feelingly tell with what gratitude the patients and their friends regarded the hospital, even while the cold clay wrapped, as with a mantle, the once ardent bosoms of those that were loved and lost; but want of space will not permit me, at length, to lay all of those interesting memorials before the reader.

A sorrowing father and mother, at great length, and in pathetic language, return grateful thanks for the kindness that soothed the last days and latest hours of their beloved son, Alonzo, whom they hope to meet in the peaceful realms of blessedness.

Another was happy to hear from his dear friend, Mrs. Horner, and those who treated him so kindly while in their "friendly and watchful care," and is glad to know they are doing the same good work for the soldiers as for him, when they "took him in, and, as it were, saved his life by their kindness and the skilfulness of their physician, Dr. Nebinger, whom he shall never forget." The letter then goes on to say something of family matters, and expresses the love

of the good woman of the house to all "his friends of the Volunteer Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon and Hospital," and ends with much love to those who did him so much good.

There are several letters from a tender mother, whose son was seen last near a picket post captured by the enemy, and had not since been heard of. It expresses much interest in the hospital, and a small donation was not wanting to help its funds

"MR. WM. M. COOPER, of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, and the Committee:

"DEAR SIR:—I am under greater obligations to you and your lady Committee, than any others on this earth, God alone excepted, for He is every where. I am a widow with but little of this world's goods; and have received many favors, but thou hast outdone them all; and on the judgment day I hope my children will rise up and call you blessed. There is but little prospect of my seeing any of you, except the one who has been at my humble cottage, on such an errand of mercy with the law of kindness on his tongue; but, do not fail to meet me in heaven, for through grace I am striving to get there. The cords that bind me to earth are being severed, while those that draw me to heaven are strengthening.

"Dr. Nebinger: thanks to you. God bless you for your faithful efforts to relieve the sufferings of, and restore my dear, my oldest son. May the Great Physician hold you *precious* in his sight—soul and body,—and when you are removed hence, may it be to the land where the inhabitants never say, 'I am sick!'

"Rev. Joseph Perry: you found my boy a disabled soldier in the hospital; you reminded him that he had a soul to save, as well as a body to heal. A thousand thanks to you for it; I prayed God to put in his pathway just such a friend as you. The blessed intelligence, that "he was enabled to say that his trust was in the crucified Saviour, and that we would meet in heaven," made my heart beat with joy, while it ached with grief. How much I owe to you for rendering me this good, God only knows!

"Mr. Struthers: you in unison with your lady were friends to the fatherless boy—the stranger among you. The Lord reward you a thousand-fold! To one and all, I return thanks, hearty thanks.

"Yours, under a deep debt of gratitude,

"Fannie W. Overton.

"River Head, L. I., *Feb. 24th*, 1862."

Such is what I have to say of an institution that, like the Cooper Shop Saloon, had for its object the good of man, and succeeded. The labors of those connected with these institutions, were beneficial to humanity, the cause of patriotism, and the work of the restoration of the Union.

CHAPTER V.

Reception of General Michael Corcoran at the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon.—At Independence Hall.—At the Continental.—Speeches, etc.

When General Fremont retired to Mount Jackson after the battles of Port Republic and Cross Keys, the author was left in charge of the hospital at Harrisonburg, Va., and, as all the patients could not be sent on, and I would not desert my poor fellows, I was captured by Ashby's rebel cavalry when dressing the wounded, and taken with my patients to Staunton. We remained there ten days, and were as well treated as prisoners could expect, and were sent on to Lynchburg, where the men had to lie on the ground in a crowded space two thousand, five hundred in number. They went out in squads to draw water, being surrounded by rebel guards. A more motley group I scarcely ever saw. The poor fellows were filthy in the extreme, and full of vermin. There was little or no medicine, and as many as ten a day fell victims to former fatigue, bad care, confinement, bad and scanty diet, or lack of medical supply suited to their proper treatment.

The officers were better off, being in a shanty, and not very illy supplied. The 42d North Carolina regiment was on guard. Our treatment was courteous, and the rebel officers behaved towards us as gentlemen: sent us some whisky, a great help in that climate under the circumstances; loaned us books and newspapers; and conversed freely on all topics, the war included, without any offence. In five or six weeks we were sent to Richmond, when the men went to Belle Isle, and the officers to the filthy, crowded and unwholesome precincts of the Libby prison, where one hundred and fifty officers were incarcerated with two Generals. I became acquainted there with General McCall, and less intimately with General Reynolds, whom I again met at Chambersburg, when the enemy invaded Maryland, and I reminded him, that however inferior in rank to himself and Gen. McCall, time was when I had been above them both. "How so?" said he. "Why, at the Libby prison," I replied, "when you both were domiciled on the floor below me!" Would he have laughed as pleasantly as he did, had he foreseen his early and lamented death at Gettysburg, where he and I again met, in our different ways to do our whole duty to the country?

The release of Generals McCall and Reynolds was a gratification to their commands, and to every loyal citizen. Their compulsory absence from the field when so much was to be done, was painful to themselves and the gallant men

who, under them, had struggled so valiantly against the cruel and unscrupulous enemy. General McCall's health being delicate, he returned to the peaceful shades of domestic life, and hung up his sword. General Reynolds returned to his command, and died for his country in the first day's fight at Gettysburg, gallantly charging at the head of his brave men. I had, in the prisons where I was, often heard of the gallant Hibernian Colonel Corcoran. The rebels acknowledged his bravery, and I found he was regarded as an important personage. The cartel of exchange came into operation in August, 1862, and this great man was then set at liberty. After months of painful waiting, the telegraph conveyed to Philadelphia the pleasing intelligence that Colonel Corcoran, the brave and patriotic Commander of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, had safely arrived at Fortress Monroe, and was once again under the protection of his country's flag.

His friends deemed he had a right to be joyous and happy at his release from an imprisonment in which he had suffered many annoyances, and they rejoiced at the prospect of having him with them once more. Every city, town, and hamlet he passed through, they thought should show him attention, and pay a tribute of respect and esteem to him, who, at an opportune moment, would return to his compatriots.

It was anticipated that his fellow-citizens wanted an opportunity of displaying their appreciation of his acts at Bull Run, their sorrow at his sufferings in prison, joy and gratification at his release; that the Government would honor him by a speedy promotion, and avenge his wrongs.

He arrived at Washington, August. 17th, 1862, with Colonel Wilcox, Lieut-Colonel Bowman, and Major Vogdes, accompanied by Adjutant-General Thomas. While at dinner a regiment came up, and the band played an air of welcome, while there were many calls for his appearance. Col. Corcoran, before a large crowd, military and civilians, made an eloquent and patriotic speech, expressed an ardent desire to see the rebellion ended, was ready to seize either sword or musket, and take any position to serve his country. He thanked the officers and men for their kind greeting. Nothing had done his heart so much good as to hear these cheers, excepting the cheers, that he heard when a prisoner, at the Union Celebration in the ancient town of Saulsbury, North Carolina, on the 4th of July last.

Corcoran retired amid enthusiastic cheers, and in the evening his room was crowded with friends. He was to have a reception next evening. His old friend, Hon. Alfred Ely, who had been his fellow prisoner, and other officers, were to make the opening speech, to which Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox would respond. Senators Harris of New York,

Chandler of Michigan, and Sumner of Massachusetts, were expected, and the old Sixty-ninth Regiment was ordered up to Washington, to be present at the reception.

On the 18th of August, Michael Corcoran was made a Brigadier-General for meritorious services and gallant conduct in the battle of Bull Run, from which period the commission dates, being the date of his capture. This was a well-deserved promotion, gratifying to all true patriots throughout the land.

The reception the General met with in Washington, was most enthusiastic. The avenue was so crowded in front of his quarters, the cars could not pass. The Sixty-ninth Regiment was there, and the balcony reserved for the speakers was gas-lit, the banners forming the word "Union." At 9 o'clock Hon. Alfred Ely delivered the following:

"A thrill of joy went through the country a day or two since, when it was known that Colonel Corcoran and his gallant companions in suffering, had at last been released from their rebel dungeon, and once more stood beneath the 'Stars and Stripes.' For these men, whose courage had endured the strongest test to which it could be put, brave soldiers, whose patriotism has not faltered under the most disheartening trials and the most grievous disappointments, patient, manly sufferers for the old flag, now doubly endeared to them and to us, for such men, the Union has no

honors too great, no welcome too cordial. Where all have done so well, a comparison is invidious; but it is due to Corcoran and to his fighting countrymen to say, that they have been among the foremost in the great struggle in which we have been engaged. Manassas, Lexington, and the Peninsula, testify their deeds of daring."

General Corcoran addressed every officer and member of the Sixty-ninth New York Militia, and returned heartfelt thanks for the cordial welcome they had given him and his fellow-prisoners on their return. He thanked them the more sincerely, as this demonstration marked their devotion to the glorious institutions under which we live. He could say nothing that would add to the enthusiasm among the people. He had seen them rushing to Dixie to drive back traitors, and he believed that sending a million of men at once to crush out rebellion, would be the best way. "The country is alive to the struggle at least, and will give two millions of men and every dollar in their possession to put down this wicked rebellion, and preserve the glorious institutions handed down by our forefathers. You have not seen any of the horrors of war; you are not ruled by a military despotism, as those among whom we have sojourned and conversed. They are suffering the worst despotism on earth, and we owe it to them to go to their rescue." He then spoke of North Carolina. The population had sent thirty

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thousand men into the field, of whom one-half were in favor of the Union, if they dared to speak out. He was glad to see the old Sixty-ninth and that green old flag, saved from the battle-field of Manassas, mingled again with the Stars and Stripes. He asked no man to go where he was not willing to go himself. When he went to New York, he would not remain many days, but take the old Sixty-ninth and more of his countrymen to preserve the country to our people. He reminded them that this was a fine school for military training, and that Archbishop Hughes had said so in Ireland. There would be no intervention. We could prevent them from doing any harm this side of the Atlantic. The work of the hour was to be done, then they would make an opportunity for themselves elsewhere.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of August 21st, in an editorial, set forth the claims of Corcoran to the applause of all classes of our citizens. It showed that Corcoran and the men he led were no holiday soldiers, and that, as the General rode through our streets, people would behold in him the embodiment of a warlike race, that sprung, with willing hearts and strong hands, to aid the armies of the Union.

Memories of the day of disaster to our arms would this day crowd upon the minds of the citizens, who would again see the gleaming bayonets and green banner of the Sixty-ninth, with their bold leader in the van, as they drove the

rebel battalions from their strongholds, and once won the battle. They were reminded of the fiery charges and fierce onsets which again cleared the field, and drew forth the admiration of McDowell. Then rose the recollection of the broken line, and Corcoran perilling his life in the glorious cause, with his capture and all the details of his tedious captivity and happy release.

The preparations to receive General Corcoran in Philadelphia were very extensive, and never was one more enthusiastic. The military, citizens and almost the whole Irish population were ready to turn out. Colonel Heenan, in command of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment, then recruiting in the city, took command of the procession, and authorized James Gibbons, Esq., to take charge of the civic part of it, and, in consequence, all civic bodies that wished to take part in the parade, were to meet at ten o'clock, A. M., at Sansom street Hall.

We have seen the enthusiastic reception the General met with in Washington. He left that city at eleven o'clock and reached Baltimore at one. On his arrival, he was received at the depot, by Majors Chapman and Larkin, and Brigadier Generals, Mayer and Haywood, who, on behalf of the citizens of Baltimore, gave him an enthusiastic greeting. The General was accompanied to Baltimore, by a committee of Common Council of Philadelphia, consisting of, Messrs

Ginnodo, Freeman, and Leigh; and a number of gentlemen from New York, Aldermans Walsh, Smith, Stevenson, &c. The whole party went to the Eutaw House, and in the evening, the General, at the request of the Mayor of the city, addressed the citizens. The whole space in front of Monument Square was densely crowded by patriotic citizens. The Stage was handsomely decorated with flags, and the band of the Seventh New York, discoursed soul-stirring music. After an eloquent and patriotic speech, the General retired to the Eutaw House, much fatigued. The remainder of the Committee from Philadelphia, composed of Messrs. Dickson, Quinn, Barron, and Barger, now came up, accompanied by several gentlemen of the press. The General was received and welcomed on behalf of the citizens of Philadelphia by Alexander F. Dickson, Chairman of the Committee of Councils, in a suitable speech, as follows:

"General Corcoran: the city of Philadelphia, some months ago, heard that you were to be released from your captivity, and through their Councils passed a resolution tendering to you the hospitality of the city, and appointed a committee to carry out the object of that resolution. We are here in pursuance of that agreeable duty. I need not say to you that we are glad to have the opportunity of extending to you a hearty invitation to visit our city and become our guest.

In your many hours of privation and trial, the warmest

sympathy of our people was with you, and when the news of your relief reached Philadelphia, a shout of joy and exultation went forth. The echo of that sound still rings in our ears; thousands upon thousands of loyal hearts are waiting anxiously to give you a hearty welcome to the birth-place of American Independence. This is *not the time* nor the occasion to make an extended address. That pleasing duty has been intrusted to the chief executive of our city, who is a fitting exponent of the feeling of the public on that occasion. We simply desire, at this time, to give to a loyal people the opportunity of honoring a brave and loyal soldier. With this view, in the name of the city of Philadelphia, we extend the invitation to visit us."

The train was now about leaving, and the General had not time for a reply, and after a rapid drive to the Philadelphia depot, he started at 8'clock A. M., in a special car, provided by the directors of the Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia Railroad Company. The General and the Councilmen of Philadelphia and New York were loudly cheered by the people as the cars moved rapidly off. Flags were flaunted, cheers arose, and as the train proceeded the enthusiasm increased. The engine and cars were handsomely decorated with flags.

The people of Elkton, Maryland, cheered most enthusiastically, and flocking around the cars shook hands and had

a moment's hurried conversation with the lion of the day. The officers of the military schools of instruction arranged their pupils in line along the railroad, and ordered them to present arms while the General passed. At Elkton there was a deputation of citizens from Wilmington, Delaware, to greet the General and offer him their congratulations. They were headed by Mayor Gilpin of Wilmington, and the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" Col. Grimshaw, of the Fourth Delaware Regiment, and several other officers of the same, were present. The mayor entered the car and delivered a brief address, and the committee of "The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," wearing their badges of white, blue, and green, were then introduced The committee accompanied the General to Philadelphia, and took part in the reception there.

The arrival at Havre De Grace was attended with great cheering and a vast concourse of people. At Wilmington it was a perfect ovation,—warning guns were fired, people crowded and the masses were so dense that the train could hardly get to the depot. Every one rushed to the train, cheering, waving flags, hats, and handkerchiefs, and blocking up the way.

When quiet was restored and the Mayor introduced the General, the latter made a brief, eloquent and patriotic speech, in which he thanked those assembled, and roused them with

burning words, to the prosecution of the war. He was interrupted by the departure of the train which had remained a quarter hour at Wilmington. The reception at Chester was larger and yet more enthusiastic than any met with on the route, except Wilmington, and the General was called on for a speech, but the rapid car again rushed on toward the Baltimore depot. The train carrying General Corcoran now nears Philadelphia, and our worthy patriots are ready to receive and rejoice over him. Ere the cars reach the city, and the lion is carried off per force to be feted, feasted and praised, let us consider, for a moment, his appearance, and contemplate those qualities that justly made him a favorite with the nation, in conjunction with his bravery and capacity on the glorious battle-day.

General Corcoran, at that period, is described as tall,—being six feet in stature, slender in person, and straight as a rush. His origin is Celtic, and he looks like it. A well-formed head leads you to expect much intellectual capacity, while light hair and moustache, and a pleasing, if not remarkably striking face, blue eyes and modest manner, prepossess in his favor, enhanced, perhaps, by his youth, being at the period twenty-seven years of age. His conversation was found pleasing and affable, though, whether from exhaustion of his physical powers, or natural disposition, he conversed but little, and slowly: distinctness marked his enun-

ciation. Such, at the time, was General Michael Corcoran. The Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon Committee, determined to have the General with themselves, made extensive preparations to give him a most enthusiastic and magnificent reception, such as has been seldom witnessed. They had their plans ready. It was a great day at the Cooper Shop, one that will never fade while memory endures.

When the cars reached the Baltimore depot, there was such an immense concourse of people as is only seen in a great city like Philadelphia. The whole population, it would almost seem, was present. Many a heart there on that memorable day, glowed with a noble ardor that was fired on seeing the brave Corcoran; and, catching an inspiration from him, they left their homes and marched to the bloody fields of battle, to aid in crushing the rebellion, swearing never to sheathe their swords nor lay down their arms until it lay prostrate, the Confederacy had struck its flag, and the stars and stripes waved in triumph over the land. It was such men as Corcoran who gave success to our arms. It was such men as he and Meagher, and men of Irish, and others of German origin, who fought side by side with the native-born citizen, who rescued the Government from its great peril, and maintained its integrity. Many a man of foreign birth fought as truly and as

well as those who were "native, and to the manor born." Many a one who first saw light in some rural vale of the green island, perilled, yea, gave his life to save the Union.

Let no man then, here in this land of liberty, be despised because of his birth-place. While the native retains his glorious birth-right and privileges transmitted to him from Revolutionary sires, let the foreigner who becomes a citizen, be cherished in the bosom of the Republic, that he may have every incentive to be true to it in war as well as in peace.

The evidences of a great ovation were now seen at the Baltimore depot. Men, women and children lined all the paths and approaches, and an excited throng surrounded the cars to obtain a glance at the hero. The crowd fell back, and an opening was made through the living mass for one who had carved his way through rebel ranks, to pass. The General and party now proceeded to occupy the barouches that were in waiting at the enclosure south of the depot. Rising in his carriage, he acknowledged the cheers and nearly deafening shouts of applause, by bowing gracefully to the crowd that on every side thronged the way.

The procession now moved down Washington Avenue to the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, in the following military order:

High Constables Mounted.

Reserve Corps of Police.

Birgfield's Brigade Band.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers—

Colonel Heenan.

Band.

Zouaves D'Afrique—Colonel Collis.

Band.

Scott Legion Regiment—Colonel Tippins.

Chief Marshal James Gibbons and Aids.

Band.

Fenian Brotherhood.

Police.

Barouche drawn by four horses, containing General Corcoran and Alexander Dixon, Chairman of Committee of Councils.

Carriages containing Committee of Councils from New York, Wilmington and Delaware, and Civic Societies generally.

When the procession reached the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, the carriages passed on to the Saloon, and the military were drawn up on the South side.

This being the end of the procession, and point at which it stopped, great numbers coming to welcome the gallant Corcoran, thronged all the avenues of approach, and filled the streets adjoining. The locality is not naturally favorable for sight-seeing, and many, therefore, were obliged to

leave with feelings of disappointment. Had the Committee been able, they would have been most happy, on that auspicious and highly interesting occasion, to have given all their friends access to the saloon, which, to so immense a concourse of spectators, was an impossibility.

It required two platoons of policemen to keep the way open for the General and those who accompanied him. At the door the Committee having placed its little piece of artillery, it thundered forth an incessant roar of welcome to the great man who was about to be the guest of the Committee.

The arrangements within bore testimony to the magnificence and taste with which the banquet had been prepared. Every thing in the saloon was delightful to behold. The tables were arranged in the most beautiful manner, and extended the entire length of the saloon. The viands were of the choicest description;—all the variety in the Philadelphia market, the best the world could afford,—every thing that could tempt the palate was there, beautifully decorated, while the choicest flowers lent their grateful fragrance, and rose in beautiful pyramids from the richly loaded table. The Committee was all attention and activity. The young ladies who attended, dispensed the smiles of youthful innocence and beauty, and made the scene charming by their presence.

The barouche containing the hero having arrived, Birgfield's Band gave forth such soul-stirring music as was eagerly listened to by the ravished ears of all those who were near enough to catch the sounds. Mean while the General and his friends entered the elaborately adorned Saloon, where banners hung, and national emblems were displayed to delight the eye and warm the heart of the patriotic. He was ushered up stairs to arrange his toilet. After this ceremonial he was brought down to the Saloon and introduced to Dr. Andrew Nebinger, who had been selected by the Committee to welcome the General to the hospitalities of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon

That a more appropriate selection could not have been made, will be apparent from the fervid eloquence and deep pathos of the following speech, submitted to the reader verbatim.

Dr. A. Nebinger's address to General Michael Corcoran:

"General! in the name and on behalf of the Committee of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, I have the honor to extend to you an earnest, heart-felt welcome to our hospitalities. We are glad to have you with us, but regret that our entertainment is not commensurate with the worth and valor of our distinguished guest. But such as we have, we freely give.

Sir, permit me to remark, for the occasion is suggestive, that sixteen short months ago the nation was in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity. There was, it is true, at that time, as there had been a short time before, the mutterings of discontent and the uttering of threats on the part of some of the citizens of the Southern States to dissolve the Union, and rend into fragmentary parts the grand fabric of our Republic. But, notwithstanding those mutterings were heard, and those threats were listened to, yet we, of the loyal North, duly appreciating the blessings conferred upon the whole people, North and South, East and West, by our Union;—regarded them as only the murmurings of the discontented, and we did not, nay, could not believe that there dwelt in any part of our fair Republic, any body of men so lost to duty, so poor in patriotism, as to dare to lay parricidal hands on our government. Our estimate of others' loyalty and duty was based upon the knowledge and the influence of our own. But, alas! we were mistaken. Their mutterings of discontent and their threats to dissolve the Union were too soon put into practical operation.

The little band of seventy loyal soldiers, having as their chief Major Anderson, garrisoning Sumter, were doomed to meet the first attack upon our flag, sustaining it with a courage that defies description, against the guns of many fortifications, manned by eight thousand chivalrous sons of

the South. That insult to our flag started the loyal people of the States, filled them with indignation at the wrong committed by the men of the South. The nation's heart was touched. The call to arms! to arms! was sounded, and the President demanded a force of seventy-five thousand men, to meet the exigency of the occasion.

All classes of citizens vied with each other in their alacrity to obey the call, and rescue the nation from threatened ruin, and to punish those who had dishonored the flag. While we of Philadelphia were preparing to march to the nation's Capital to protect it, and to sustain the Constitution and the Union, the citizens of New York were putting on their armor, and preparing to engage in the same good and patriotic work.

Among those of the Empire City, was the glorious Sixty-Ninth, whose brave, patriotic and courageous deeds have become a matter of history. Sir, permit me to say, even as early as the marshalling of the men of the Sixty-Ninth New York, we of Philadelphia were not idle observers of you and yours, in the great work in which you had been and are now engaged. We, sir, followed you from New York to your arrival at the national capital; we saw you upon the gory and disastrous battle-field of Bull Run, and oh! sir, when the sad and terrible news of that disastrous battle flashed over the wires, if our hearts grew sick at the con-

templation of the wives made widows, the children rendered orphans, the dreadful, fearful rout, the panic and demoralization of our army, still, we were gladdened by the appearance of one bright spot, amid the general gloom,—the glorious courage, the fierce, resistless charges of the ever glorious Sixty-Ninth, led on by yourself, by which the rebels were again and again driven back, and the field twice fairly won. Be assured, sir, as your gallantry on the gory battle-field won our admiration, that admiration was only increased by the heroic courage, the calm resignation with which you suffered insults, wrongs, and privations, because of your devotion to your adopted country, during the long and wearisome thirteen months you were a captive in the dungeons of the South.

General, I take this opportunity to repeat, that when the call to arms was sounded by the National Government, and, as I have already remarked, all classes of citizens, from all the departments of life, as if vieing in their desire to sustain the Constitution and the Union, put on their armor and rushed to the National Capital, to protect it and sustain the Government, there were none who displayed greater alacrity; there were none who manifested more patriotism, or greater devotion to the Union, than the sons of the Green Isle of the Ocean; and by their promptitude to do service for their adopted country, they proved they were as worthy of the

exalted privileges and prerogatives of citizenship with which they have been clothed, as those who are "native and to the manor born," and thus effaced the fears that might have been entertained by some in regard to their devotion and loyalty to the Government of their choice, and washed out from the minds of our people prejudices that are never, *never* to be entertained again, while men cherish the memory of Corcoran and his glorious old Sixty-Ninth. We are gratified to know that you have determined to again take the field, to fight the good fight for the Constitution and the Union, not for the subjugation of the South, but for the reduction to obedience to the Constitution and laws, of the wicked men who are now engaged in the accursed rebellion, and in the vain effort to destroy the fairest political fabric ever constructed by man. We are happy to know that you have determined never to sheathe your sword until the last battle for the Constitution and the Union shall have been fought and won. Then, sir, shall the joyful shout go up, of the people from Maine to Florida, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, "The Union has been restored!" And, endorsing the sentiment already rendered memorable—"The Union now and for ever, one and inseparable!"—and repeating the language of the hero of New Orleans, they will proclaim, "The Union must and shall be preserved!" to the end of time.

Sir, when the history of this war shall be written, one of its brightest and most interesting chapters will be the record of the patriotism, courage, and deeds of noble daring of the generous sons of Erin. Oh! Erin, the green isle of the ocean, I love and adore you, not alone because of your martyrs, heroes, statesmen, poets and matchless orators, but I love you because of her from whose loins I sprang.

Permit me, sir, in conclusion, to remark, when, in a future not far distant, our country shall erect monuments of stone and columns of bronze to commemorate the bravery and valor of those engaged in this war for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, then will be traced on their tablets, in letters of living light, the names of Corcoran, Shields, Meagher, Mulligan, Nugent, and a whole host of others, the sons of Erin-go-bragh!

Again, General, permit me to extend to you a warm, earnest, heartfelt welcome.

GENERAL CORCORAN'S SPEECH.

Permit me, sir, through you, to thank this noble Committee, most sincerely, for the very flattering terms in which you have welcomed me. I must beg to be excused from making a speech, for I have preconsidered nothing to say to you. But you have my earnest thanks and warmest gratitude for what you have done for the soldiers of the Union

who have passed through this noble city for the seat of war. When languishing in captivity, I sometimes obtained the newspapers from home, and as I read there what the noble ladies of this institution had done, I said, God *bless* them! And when I read how they entertained the Sixty-Ninth, I thanked God that we had friends in Philadelphia. It helped me, perhaps, to bear up against the privations and misery of my dreary prison.

I have come again as a laborer in the field. I am willing to fight for my adopted country; I glory in her greatness; and until every vestige of this Rebellion is crushed, while I have an arm to wield it, my sword shall never be returned to its sheath. I am glad to see here around me so large a representation of my own countrymen. This war is a holy war, and I believe this last call of the President will be responded to, as it ought, by every Irishman who has tasted the blessings of life in the land of liberty.

Excuse me, gentlemen, from further speaking. I can only again say, I thank you for your welcome.

When the General had ceased speaking, the band played "St. Patrick's day in the morning."

The company then sat down to dinner, the General at the head of the table and Father Cantwell at the right. The other guests took places as they stood. After dinner and

the various introductions and general congratulations were over, the General again took his seat in the barouche, and the procession once more moved on

A general ovation followed the whole route of the procession, which moved up Front to Christian, up Christian to Third, up Third to Vine, up Vine to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Arch, down Arch to Fourth, down Fourth to Chestnut, up Chestnut to Independence Hall, where a dense crowd was waiting for its arrival. The whole was a spontaneous testimony of popular appreciation of a man who fought, suffered, and bore every thing uncomplainingly from love to his adopted country. At Independence Hall he was ushered into that sacred place, and introduced to Mayor Henry, who welcomed him "as the representative of Philadelphia," in warm, chaste, and patriotic language, to which the General responded in modest, plain and soldierlike phrases. After nine cheers were given for General Corcoran and Mayor Henry, the General entered the carriage and proceeded to the Continental. Before the Hotel there was an immense concourse of spectators, who were anxious to hear the General speak, after many calls, the hero surrounded by his friends, made his appearance upon the balcony, and addressed the multitude. He enriched his remarks by paying a handsome tribute to Col. John Murphy of the 29th Pennsylvania Regiment. The General quitted

the city at 11 o'clock A. M., August the 22d, starting from the Kensington Depot in a special car, generously provided by the "Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company."

This truly great man was born in Ireland, in 1819, and died near Fairfax Court House, Virginia, December 22d, 1863, from the effects of a fall from his horse.

CHAPTER VI.

The Pennsylvania Reserves—Notices of Their Services—Their Discharge, and Reception in Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

In the earlier part of the war, Governor Curtin called the State Legislature into extra session, and, agreeably to his recommendation, it was purposed to organize and arm a division, consisting of thirteen infantry, one cavalry and one light artillery regiments. The intention was to be ready for any requisition on the state for troops, and discipline as perfect as possible with equipments, arms and every thing that pertained to efficiency, were to be such as to make the Pennsylvania Reserves worthy of the Commonwealth.

The earlier regiments organized in Philadelphia, were those of Colonels Mann, Marsh and De Korponay. The regiments were organized properly by General McCall and reviewed by General McClellan and the President. On September 10th, 1861, there was a presentation by the Society of the Cincinnati to the Reserves, of flags. Nine regiments received them. The presentation was made by Governor Curtin, in the presence of President Lincoln and Cabinet, General McClellan and many Pennsylvanians of

distinction. The regiments were soon brigaded. First Brigade, Brigadier General John F. Reynolds, consisting of the First Rifles, "Bucktails," Col. C. J. Biddle; First Infantry, Col. R. Biddle Roberts; Second Infantry, Col. Wm. B. Mann; Fifth Infantry, Col. Senega G. Simmons; Eighth Infantry, Col. Hayes. The Second Brigade, Brigadier General George Gordon Meade, consisting of the Third Infantry, Col. Horatio G. Sickel; Fourth Infantry, Col. A. L. Magilten; Eleventh Infantry, Col. T. F. Gallagher; and Seventh Infantry, Col. E. B. Harvey. The Third Brigade, Col. J. S. McCalmont, consisting of Sixth Infantry, Col. W. W. Ricketts; Ninth Infantry, Col. Conrad F. Jackson; Tenth Infantry, Col. J. S. McCalmont; and Twelfth Infantry, Col. J. H. Taggart. Col. Bayard commanded the First Reserve Cavalry, and Col. Chas. F. Campbell the First Reserve Artillery. The Reserves fought the battle of Drainsville, and had that word on their flag as the first victory of the Army of the Potomac. This force attended Gen. McClellan in the siege of Yorktown, and the battle of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Mechanicsville, Hanover Court House and Fair Oaks, and on the march to the Chickahominy. It contended in the battles of Allen's Farm, Savage Station, Glendale and Malvern Hill. On all these occasions the Reserves won great renown, and inscribed their names where they cannot be blotted out or effaced in

the lapse of time. The Reserves did good fighting under Pope, when that General struggled so hard to keep the enemy from the Capital. The second battle of Manasses, and the battles of Chantilly, Arlington Height and Upton's Hill were scenes in which the Reserves participated, and always so as to gain great distinction for bravery and devotion to the cause. At the hard-fought battle of South Mountain, the "Bucktails," under General Seymour, achieved by their impetuous valor, a victory over a strongly posted enemy, "driving him from wall to wall and from work to work," and entirely outflanking him. At the battle of Antietam and the bombardment of Fredericksburg, this gallant division played an important part. When General Hooker superseded Burnside, the Reserves, on account of meritorious and gallant conduct, were ordered to the capital to rest from their fatigues, and recruit. About the second of June, Brigadier General Crawford, who had played such a gallant part in Pope's campaign, and covered himself with glory, was appointed commander of the Reserves.

At Gettysburg, the Reserves were for awhile kept in reserve, and then brought forward on the summit of Little Round Top, where one of their batteries had been placed. The victorious enemy had driven before them the scattered regiments of the First and Second Divisions of the Fifth and Third Corps, and swept on with powerful force, while

the Reserve battery was hurling the messengers of death among the advancing rebel columns.

The Reserves stood like a rock, unmoved, till the enemy was within fifty paces, and then the brave Crawford, catching up a standard that had lost its bearer, proudly waved it, and gave the welcome command—"Forward, Reserves." One wild shout burst forth from the brave fellows, who, as they started, fired off their pieces, and rushed on, victorious, over the field, sweeping before them all opposition, till a stone wall blocked their way, behind which the enemy vainly struggled to retrieve what had been lost. On dashed the Reserves, with empty muskets, and unfurling the colors, one standard bearer was shot down, and they waved soon in the hands of another, till scaling the wall, the discomfited enemy was driven out at the point of the bayonet, and the shouts of victory rang triumphantly over valley and hill.

The Third Brigade had been annoyed at Round Top by the attempts the enemy made to turn their left, while a battery on a hill, and sharpshooters on the alert, were a great trouble to the front. General Crawford sent Colonel McCandless to capture the battery and sweep the enemy from their position; and the "Bucktails," First, Second, and Eleventh, were led on in line of battle: the battery was stormed and silenced, one gun and two caissons being captured.

The Reserves, at Gettysburg, fought as if the whole State

depended on them, with homes and hearths, and all that was sacred to liberty. The name and services of Reynolds will long be remembered. On that field, the bravery of Gen. Crawford and Col. McCandless were conspicuous, and many others who are worthy to live in the minds of their fellow-countrymen forever.

The Reserves participated in the battles on the Rappahannock at the time Lee attempted to flank Meade. They took part in the battle of the Wilderness, in which Crawford sent McCandless with the Second, Seventh, and Eleventh against the enemy, and in a spirited fight, the enemy was broken and driven from their position. The battle of Spottsylvania Court House lasted seven days; and in it, and the subsequent actions that took place, the Reserves sustained their reputation for discipline, bravery and patriotism.

I find in the Records of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, that on the seventh of June, 1864, the First, Second, and Seventh Reserves, under Brigadier-General W. McCandless, visited that Institution on that day, and left about the seventeenth. The troops received three meals each day. The First Regiment numbered one hundred and ninety-two; the Second, one hundred and thirty; the Seventh, eighty-eight men.

Such was the havoc that war and privation, fatigue and sickness had made in the ranks of the brave.

When the Reserves returned, they reached the State Capital amid ringing of bells and the salute of many guns, that thundered forth a congratulatory welcome to as brave sons as ever Pennsylvania sent forth to fight for her liberties. The troops were wheeled into line, and the procession moved in the following order: "Chief Marshal, Wm. H. Kepnor and Aids; Band of Music; Military Escort, Captain Bate's Battery, First New York Artillery, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps; Assistant Marshal, Governor and Cabinet Officers in Carriages; Mayor and President of Common Council in Carriages; Clergy; State Officers; County Officers; Judge and Members of the Bar; Common Council of the City of Harrisburg; Assistant Marshal; Band of Music; Officers of the Army and Navy staying in Harrisburg; Strangers in Harrisburg; Civic Societies; Assistant Marshals; Citizens of Harrisburg; Assistant Marshals; Band of Music; Fire Department, &c."

The Mayor of the city gave them a hearty greeting, in the name of the citizens, recapitulated their services, and reminded them they had "been in every battle-field, and in the extreme front of every battle and grand contest east of the Alleghany Mountains, and immortalized themselves, winning laurels of renown unsurpassed."

It was said by this speaker, that only two thousand remained out of twenty thousand Reserves that had gone out

to battle for their country. At the close of the speech, Governor Curtin next addressed them: he said their record was spotless, and referred to the great glory Pennsylvania achieved in the battles of the Union.

When the Reserves arrived in West Philadelphia, they were waited on by a Committee of Councils; and as the troops descended from the cars, they were greeted with cheers, and many presented bouquets to the veterans.

The following is the order of the line of escort which formed east of Market Street Bridge:

"Band; Committee of Councils; Committee of Citizens; Committee of Refreshment Saloons; Liberty Band; Veteran Reserve Corps; The Provost Guard; Douglas Band; Discharged Officers and Men of the Division; The First, Second and Seventh Regiments of Pennsylvania Reserves; The Wounded and Convalescent Soldiers of the Reserves; Mechanics' Band; The Fire Department; Ambulances.

Colonel Small, at the National Guards' Hall, welcomed the Reserves on behalf of the city; and Colonel Talley responded. From the Hall to the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, the procession now went. A dense crowd thronged the ways; flags and decorations were exhibited, and several arches bore the inscription, "Welcome, Brave Reserves." The bells of Fire Companies rung out as

the procession went along, and those of St. Peter's Church chimed forth a hearty and joyous welcome. A handsome reception awaited them at the Cooper Shop, and then each was allowed to go to his home, or through the city, as he pleased.

CHAPTER VII.

The Noble Institutions of our City glanced at.—The Soldiers' Home of the City of Philadelphia.—Its Origin and Development.

Philadelphia has been long celebrated for its Medical Schools, its Academy of the Natural Sciences—one of the finest collections in the world,—its valuable and extensive libraries, and various literary and scientific institutions. It is literally full of philanthropic and charitable institutions, which have for their object the good of man, and amelioration of the human condition, physically, morally and intellectually. The stranger, in passing through our city and seeing our Girard College, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Institution for the Blind, Howard Hospital, and the many charitable establishments erected throughout our city, would at once come to the conclusion that ours is a charitable community.

And the conclusion is a just one. Our city was founded in justice and equity. Penn dealt fairly between man and man; and the course pursued for the diffusion of benevolence, is common with all classes of our citizens, who do more by voluntary contributions to aid the poor and needy

and suffering, than perhaps any other city. Thus it was, when the soldiers were neglected elsewhere our citizens felt compassion for them, and our tender-hearted women would not let them fast, but often gave away what in many instances their families required at home. In like manner the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon was opened as a great national Restaurant for the refection of the soldiers. Why did not this organization do as was done in some other cities, as the writer himself knows, charge in their restaurant from fifty cents to a dollar a meal? Simply, because the good of man was more to them than filthy lucre, as it was to every woman and man that helped in the noble enterprise. Their efforts were appreciated, and ample contributions were obtained from our patriotic and liberal citizens to sustain them in the good work.

The Committee soon found that not only were men to be fed, but when sick, as was sometimes the case, they had to be nursed. A hospital then was established, and placed under the direction of a sub-committee, at a time the Government had not made provision for the sick and wounded when in Philadelphia.

But in process of time another difficulty arose as to what should be done with men who, being discharged from the service, had no claim on the Government, and who, disabled, sick and in distress, presented themselves to the committee,

who were at a loss to know what to do with them, as temporary relief was of little service.

After mature deliberation, it was determined to found a Home for men of this class; accordingly, the Cooper Shop Soldiers' Home was chartered by the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Philadelphia, Feb. 15th, 1862.

At the first meeting of the managers elect, held June 5th, 1862, the design of the association was seen to be as follows, viz.: "The providing of a temporary or permanent Home for all persons who, while in the military service of the United States of America, either upon land or sea, shall become disabled from wounds, or from sickness, so that they are unable to perform the ordinary avocations of life." The managers could obtain no suitable building till September, 1863, when they got possession of one on the north-west corner of Race and Crown Streets, that had been used for hospital purposes. They purchased the adjacent buildings from the Government, and the liberality of Councils of the City of Philadelphia gave the managers the disposal of the main building, it being the property of the city.

The sum of $2,400 was the first money received for the establishment of the Home, and the nucleus of future success. It was raised by a Fair held by the ladies, under the direction and auspices of Miss Anna M. Ross, whose lamented death took place on the day the Home was dedicated.

She was one of the best and most zealous advocates of the Home. Her death was a loss to her friends and the soldier not easily repaired.

After necessary repairs, the Home was opened on the 22d of December, 1863, with a celebration, and became one of Philadelphia's permanent institutions. The managers, in their report, admit that the success of the Home is mainly due to the untiring attention, toward the inmates, of the Board of Lady Managers, without whose aid the managers feel that their efforts could not have been successful.

From the report of the Treasurer, it appears that the total receipts, Feb. 14th, 1865, were $18,217 20. On the 23d of December, 1863, the officers and men of the 29th Pennsylvania regiment, Col. Rickards, returning after three years' service, were entertained at the Soldiers' Home, where nearly three hundred, officers and men, enjoyed a bountiful dinner.

Besides the inmates, the Home has rendered important aid to many soldiers passing through the city, on furlough, or sick leave, etc. They are received with hearty welcome, and any Union soldier or sailor is admitted who satisfactorily makes evident that he has an honorable discharge. The earlier records were not properly attended to, and therefore I am unable to state how many meals sojourners received, or how many were lodged in the Home; but, in two months, of which a record was kept, 6,954 meals were

given, and lodgings to 256 sojourners or soldiers passing through our city.

By an Act of the legislature, the Cooper Shop Soldiers' Home was permitted to be merged into another of similar character and object, entitled, "The Soldiers' Home of Philadelphia," and thus the two institutions became one by combination.

CHARTER.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, The undersigned, citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have associated themselves together for the purposes hereinafter set forth, and are desirous of obtaining and enjoying the powers and immunities of a corporation, or body politic in law, under the provisions of, and in conformity with the several Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in such case made and provided, they do therefore respectfully petition the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Philadelphia, for a Decree of Incorporation under the following—

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This Association shall be known by the name of the Cooper Shop Soldiers' Home of Philadelphia, to have perpetual succession and the privileges and immunities incident under the law to corporations or bodies politic, and to

take, hold and enjoy all manner of goods, chattels and estates, the yearly incomes of which shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

ART. 2. The object of this Association shall be to secure a suitable building in the city of Philadelphia, in which to provide a temporary or permanent home for all persons who, while in the service of the United States of America, either upon land or sea, shall become disabled from wounds, or from sickness, so that they are thereby unable to perform the ordinary avocations of life; where such persons may be nursed and cared for during sickness, and provided with comforts during convalescence. The funds and means necessary for this purpose, to be provided by voluntary contributions and charities.

ART. 3. The officers of this Association shall consist of a Board of Managers, to be chosen as hereinafter provided, who shall conduct the affairs of the Corporation, and shall make by-laws for their own government, not inconsistent with this Constitution, the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or the Constitution and Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ART. 4. The Board of Managers shall be elected by ballot, at the Annual Meeting, on the first Wednesday in January in each and every year, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock, P. M., and continue in office one year, or

until others are chosen. A majority of the members voting shall be necessary for a choice. The Board of Managers shall consist of not fewer than eleven, nor more than twenty-five members, as shall be determined by vote of the Society at its Annual Meetings. In case of a failure to elect Managers on the day above named, an election shall be held at such other time as may be fixed by the Managers, fourteen days' public notice of the time and place being given in at least two daily newspapers of the city of Philadelphia.

ART. 5. The Board of Managers shall, within one week after notice of their election, choose from among their own body by ballot, a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Solicitor. The Treasurer shall give sufficient security, to be approved by the Board, for the faithful performance of his trust. The duties of the officers shall be prescribed by the By-laws. The Board shall have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in their body by death or otherwise.

ART. 6. Any person contributing the sum of fifty dollars annually, may become a member of this Association, and be entitled to a vote and voice in the management of its affairs. Smaller contributions shall entitle a person to no other than an honorary or contributing membership.

ART. 7. The following named persons, or a majority of them, shall constitute a Board of Managers to transact the

business of this Association until a regular election shall be held, as herein above provided for, to wit: Wm. M. Cooper, Cornelius V. Fort, William M. Maull, Adam M. Simpson, Arthur S. Simpson, Henry W. Pearce, William H. Dennis, J. B. M. Dolby, R. H. Ransley, Philip Fitzpatrick, B. Frank Palmer, E. S. Hall, W. R. S. Cooper, R. G. Simpson, Wm. Sprole, H. R. Warriner, &c.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,)
CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. } S. S.

Be it remembered that at a Court of Common Pleas for the said County, held at Philadelphia, the 21st of December, A. D., 1861, the above instrument of writing was presented to the said Court for the purpose of procuring from the said Court a Decree of Incorporation, in accordance therewith; whereupon, on motion of H. R. Warriner, it was ordered that the same be filed, and that public notice of such application be made according to law; and, on Feb. 15th, A. D., 1862, due proof being exhibited to the Court of the publication of the notice, according to law, and they having examined said instrument, and being satisfied therewith, and no cause being shown to the contrary, on motion of H. R. Warriner, the Court do order and decree that the persons associated shall become and be a corporation or body politic in law, agreeably to the articles and conditions in the

above instrument contained, and that the same be recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., in the said County, agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, this 15th day of February, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two

T. O. WEBB,
For Proth'y, C. P.

Recorded in the office for recording deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia, in Miscellaneous Book, A D B, No. 1, page 324, &c. Witness my hand and seal of office, this 15th day of February, A. D. 1862.

A. C. HARMER, *Recorder.*

AMENDMENT.

Besides the persons contributing as provided in Article VI, and the persons named in Article VII., of the Charter of the Cooper Shop Soldiers' Home, the following named persons, being members of the Committee of what is known as "The Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon," shall be members of the said corporation or body politic, under the name, style and title of the Cooper Shop Soldiers' Home, with all the rights and powers incident thereunto, viz: Thomas Smith, (President of the Bank of North Ame-

rica) C. W. Nickels, Dr. A. Nebinger, L. W. Thornton, Capt. A. H. Cain, Capt. R. H. Hoffner, H. H. Webb, E. T. Heraty, Jacob Plant, James Coward, Jr., Tyler L. Coward, W. R. Mellen, Isaac Plant, Henry Dubosq, George R. Birch, Thomas H. Rice, J. P. Dettra, George Lefer, James T. Packer, William Morrison, James Toomey, Edward Whetstone, Robert P. King, William Struthers, Joseph Perry, Evan Randolph, Geo. D. Hoffner, Charles Spencer, Charles C. Wilson, H. A. Wetherill, Thomas M. Coleman, J. D. Watson, Charles Ide, J. Gates, James Sullender, C. L. Pascal, Joseph E. Sass, John L. Neill, John Grigg, Capt. A. D. Davis, S. Morris Waln, Daniel Smith, Samuel Welsh, William Bucknell, George F. Lewis, John T. Lewis, J. P. Crozer, E. Wallace, M. D., Caleb Cope, M. L. Hallowell, Thomas Sparks, Jr., G. K. Ziegler and Joseph Jeanes.

Approved April 19th, A. D., 1862.

T O. Webb,

For Prothonotary, C. P.

Recorded in the office for recording deeds, in Miscellaneous Book, A D B, page 441, &c.

A. C. Harmer, *Recorder.*

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

President, E. Wallace, M. D.; Vice President, W. M Cooper; Treasurer, William Struthers; Recording Secre-

tary, Edward S. Hall; Corresponding Secretary, George R. Birch; A. Nebinger, M. D., Thomas H. Rice, B. Frank Palmer, H. R. Warriner, Robert P. King, H. W. Pearce, Evan Randolph, L. B. M. Dolby.

AN ACT,

To Incorporate the Soldiers' Home, in the city of Philadelphia:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, that Alonzo Potter, Thomas Brainerd, Mordecai L. Dawson, Dillwyn Parrish, Adolph Borie, J. Wheaton Smith, Phillips Brooks, Caleb Cope, William D. Lewis, Ellerslie Wallace, John Welsh, Thomas A. Newhall, John M. Whitall. William G. Moorehead, Thomas Tasker, Horace Binney, Jr., Charles Gibbons, John R. Findlay, Edward S. Hall, A. Nebinger, Daniel Smith, Jr , John Ashmot, Stephen Colwell, Robert P. King, Henry C. Howell, George Trott, Lindlay Smith, Daniel B. Cummins, Richard Newton, William Struthers, Edmund Smith, Edward C. Knight, Wistar Morris, James L. Claghorn, Edmund A. Souders and all other persons, who, with them shall become contributors, agreeably to the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby incorporated into a society by the name

and title of the Soldiers' Home in the city of Philadelphia, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with all the rights, powers, privileges and incidents of a corporation, under the laws of this commonwealth, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

SECTION 2. That the members of the said Society shall consist only of such persons who shall annually contribute and pay the sum of ten dollars, and of such persons who shall pay fifty dollars or more at one time, as a contribution for life, to the purposes of the said Society.

SECTION. 3. That the said Society may establish one or more Institutions for the relief, support, and education of soldiers and seamen who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, and of the children of such soldiers and seamen as may have died in the said service, under such rules and regulations as the said Society may, from time to time, establish, not being repugnant to the laws of the United States or of this State.

SECTION 4. That the affairs of the Institution shall be conducted by a Board of Managers, to consist of twenty-four contributors, elected annually, by ballot, on the second Monday in May, by the contributors, who, at the time or before the election, shall have paid the full amount of their respective contributions; *Provided*, That the failure to elect on the day named, shall not dissolve the said Corporation,

but the election may be held on any subsequent day, and the managers in office shall continue therein until their successors are chosen. Ten days' previous notice shall be given of every election of managers, by advertisement in two daily newspapers, published in the city of Philadelphia.

Section. 5. That the Board of Managers, at their first stated meeting held after their election, annually, shall appoint a Visiting Committee, to consist of not less than twelve gentlemen of the city of Philadelphia; which said Committee shall have such power and authority, and be subject to such Rules, By-Laws and Regulations as the Board of Managers shall, from time to time, adopt; and the said Committee may, from time to time, make such recommendations to the Board of Managers, respecting the internal affairs and management of the Institution, as they may think necessary or proper.

Section 6. That any minor received into the Institution, may, by the advice of the Visiting Committee, and the approval of the Orphans' Court of the county of Philadelphia, be bound or put out by the Board of Managers, as an apprentice to any art or business within this Commonwealth; but the term of such apprenticeship, in the case of a male, shall not extend beyond the twenty-first year of his age; and in case of a female, beyond the eighteenth year of her age.

Section 7. That the persons named in this Act as Cor-

porators, or a majority of them, shall meet in the city of Philadelphia, at such time and place as they may agree on, and elect a Board of Managers, to serve until the second Monday in May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and until their successors are chosen; and upon due notice that such election has been held, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Governor shall issue letters patent to the Corporators, in the usual form; which shall confer upon the said Society, by the name aforesaid, all the rights, powers, privileges and franchises granted by this Act.

SECTION 8. That the said Society, by its Board of Managers, may purchase and hold such real estate as may be required for the purposes herein authorized, not exceeding in the whole two hundred and fifty acres of land, and may borrow money in mortgage of the same, or any part thereof, for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings and carrying into effect the objects contemplated by this act.

SECTION 9. That the said Society, by its Board of Managers, may make all such By-Laws as may be deemed necessary and proper for the orderly management of its affairs, and may alter and change the same from time to time; *Pro-*

vided, That all such By-Laws and changes thereof, shall be subject to the approval of the contributors.

HENRY C. JOHNSTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, the ninth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE COOPERS' SHOP SOLDIERS' HOME, IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Whereas, Certain citizens of the City of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to wit: William M. Cooper, Cornelius V. Fort, William H. Maull, Adam M. Simpson, Hervey W. Pearce, William H. Dennis, L. B. M. Dolby, R. H. Ransley, Philip Fitzpatrick, B. Frank Palmer, E. S. Hall, W. R. S. Cooper, E. S. Cooper, R. G. Simpson, William Sprole, H. R. Warriner, Thomas Smith, (President Bank of North America,) G. W. Nickels, Dr. A. Nebinger, L. G. Thornton, Capt. A. H. Cain, Capt. R. H. Hoffner, H. H. Webb, E. T. Heraty, Jacob Plant, Joseph Coward, Jr., Tyler A. Coward, W. R. Mellen, Isaac Plant, Henry Dubosq, George R. Birch, Thomas H. Rice, J. P. Dettra, George Sefer, Joseph T. Packer, William Morrison, James

Toomey, Edward Whetstone, Robert P. King, William Struthers, Joseph Perry, Evan Randolph, George H. Hoffner, Charles Spencer, Charles C. Wilson, H. A. Wetherell, Thomas M. Coleman, J. D. Watson, Charles Ide, J. Gates, James Sullender, C. L. Pascal, Joseph E. Sass, John L. Neill, John Grigg, Captain A. D. Davis, S. Morris Waln, Daniel Smith, Samuel Walsh, William Bucknell, George T. Lewis, John T. Lewis, John P. Crozer, Dr. E. Wallace, Caleb Cope, M. L. Hallowell, Thomas Sparks, Jr., G. R. Zeigler and Joseph Jeanes, who were associated together as an organization, known by the name of the Coopers' Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, did petition and obtain from the honorable judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Philadelphia, a decree of incorporation, approved the fifteenth day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the object of which was the giving of protection, shelter, and a home to discharged and disabled soldiers and seamen of the United States of America.

And whereas, This body, known by the title of the Coopers' Shop Soldier's Home of Philadelphia, did, on the twenty-second day of December, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, dedicate to the use and purpose set forth, in the decree of the Court of Common Pleas, referred to the Coopers' Shop Soldiers' Home of the city of Philadelphia, and which Home is now in operation.

Now, therefore, more fully to carry out the object and purposes of said Association—

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the several persons heretofore incorporated by the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of Philadelphia, under the name of the Coopers' Shop Soldiers' Home of the City of Philadelphia, and such other persons who shall become associated with them, be, and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate, under the name, style, and title of the Coopers' Shop Soldiers' Home, in the City of Philadelphia, and by the said name, shall have perpetual succession with all the rights incident to a corporation under the laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 2. That the said Corporation is hereby authorized to establish and maintain, in the City of Philadelphia, an Institution, to be called the Coopers' Shop Soldiers' Home, for the accommodation and residence of disabled soldiers and seamen, who have, or may hereafter, be honorably discharged from the service of the United States of America, and may acquire and hold, in fee simple or otherwise, such real estate and such other property as may be required for the said purpose, and shall be capable of receiving and holding any such property by devise, bequest or otherwise.

SECTION 3. That the affairs of said Corporation shall be conducted by a Board of fifteen Managers, one-third of whom shall be elected by the Corporators aforesaid, and the contributors as hereinafter provided for, at the meeting to be held on the first Wednesday in January, in each and every year; *Provided*, That at the first election held after the passage of this Act, they shall elect five Managers, to serve for one year, five for two years, and five for three years; *And provided further*, That the Board of Managers, elected by the said Coopers' Shop Soldiers' Home, shall be the Managers of the Corporation, hereby created until the said election shall be held and their successors chosen.

SECTION 4. That the Board of Managers, within one month after their election and organization, shall elect, annually, a Board of twenty-five Ladies, to co-operate with them, as the By Laws may direct in the management in the affairs of the Institution.

SECTION 5. That the Board of Managers shall have power to make By-Laws for the government of the Institution, and the general business and affairs of the Corporation, directing the mode of conducting the annual election, of organizing the Board, of filling the vacancies that may occur therein, and prescribing the duties of officers, agents and servants of the Corporation; *Provided*, That the said By-Laws shall be approved by the members, for the time being,

of the said Corporation, and shall not be in conflict with the laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 6. That the Board of Managers may, at any time, require from the Treasurer of the Corporation a bond, with sufficient surety, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, and may remove him from office whenever the interests of the Corporation shall demand such removal.

SECTION 7. That from and after the passage of this Act, a contribution of fifty dollars shall entitle the contributor to a life membership, without further liability on his part. All persons who shall contribute the sum of five dollars, annually, shall enjoy the privilege of membership, and be entitled to vote at all meetings and elections; *Provided*, That no person shall be entitled to vote at any meeting or election, whose contribution for any preceding year shall be then unpaid; any person contributing two dollars, annually, shall be entitled to honorary membership, and shall receive a certificate of the same.

SECTION 8. That from and after the passage of this Act, the personal property and effects of the Coopers' Shop Soldiers' Home of the City of Philadelphia, shall become the property of, and the said Corporation shall be merged in the Corporation hereby created.

SECTION 9. That it shall and may be lawful for the Corporation named in this Act, and the Corporators named in

an Act, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Soldiers' Home in the City of Philadelphia," approved the ninth of April, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four, to consolidate and merge the two Corporations authorized by the said Acts, in one Corporation, by the name of the Soldiers' Home, in the City of Philadelphia, with all the rights and privileges granted by and subject to the provisions of the said Act, to incorporate the Soldiers' Home of the City of Philadelphia.

HENRY C. JOHNSTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN P. PENNY,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twentieth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN.

RESOLUTION,

Passed at the meeting of the Managers of the Cooper's Shop Soldier's Home, held on Tuesday evening, March 28th, 1865.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 20th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cooper's Shop Soldier's Home, and by authority of the corporators therein named, all the moneys, rights, franchises, property and ef-

fects of this institution, be, and they are hereby merged in "The Soldiers' Home in the City of Philadelphia," and the Treasurer is hereby directed to account to the said last named corporation for the funds and investments in his hands, and transfer the same to the Treasurer thereof, and that Messrs. King, Hall and Cooper be a Committee to confer with the managers of "The Soldiers' Home," and carry out the object of the said resolution.

I have deemed it indispensable to lay these documents of this noble institution before the reader, as it fully explains the grand object for which the Soldiers' Home calls upon the generous liberality of contributors. The Home which at first was at Race and Crown Streets, was removed the 2d of April, 1866, to Sixteenth and Filbert Streets,—the State Arsenal, formerly, and used for a hospital during the late rebellion. Its use was granted by the Legislature to the Home, free of charge, and is spacious, and suited to the end in view. It is a substantial, three story brick building, has on the ground-floor office, laundry, library, matron's room, dining hall, kitchens, bakery and store-rooms. There are numerous beds on the second story, of which one hundred and eighty are at present occupied. The hospital and apothecary's shop are also on this story. Captain Odekirk, the steward was in the hospital of the Coopers' Shop, from September, 1862, to January, 1863, having been wounded by a

musket ball in the left arm. The matron, Mrs. Springman, has been in the institution since its commencement. There is a school in which the soldiers are taught, and when they are in a condition to get their living, they leave, and others come. They get a certificate on leaving, which is their diploma. May this institution flourish, and aid in the physical, moral and intellectual improvement, the brave men that it shelters, who have been true to the Union, by sea and land! The Coopers' Shop gave rise to many other soldier's homes throughout the country, which are in a flourishing condition. The Home has now 180 inmates, and its treasury over $100,000, mainly the proceeds of a fair, held in October, 1865. This fair was suggested and organized by the Board of lady visitors of the Home, who, at a later date, invited some patriotic and humane gentlemen of the city, to aid them in the good work, and as the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fair, selected Major General Meade.

The institution, as the visitor enters, presents an appearance of great interest. The name of any patriot soldier or sailor is at once placed on the books, and his place assigned him. If he desires to read, an extensive well selected library provides him with a valuable and varied collection of books. A school furnishes instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and other useful branches. The dormitory is spa-

cious and well ventilated, while a hospital, complete and well ordered, receives the sick, who are attended by a Resident Physician, and daily by another in conjunction. The apothecary's shop is full of medicines, capable of relieving the maladies of the patients in all but desperate cases. These supplies, called to the aid of science, mitigate the sufferings of these brave defenders of their country, who are well cared for. There is a Bible Class, in which a considerable number meet daily to read the Scriptures, and a spacious chapel, where Divine service is held. The supply at table is excellent, nutritious, and plentiful. The inmates partake of the meals with good order, and it is an interesting sight to see them. The melodeon, and other musical instruments, are called into requisition during the evening, and the time passes delightfully away, all being improving from the beginning to the end, morally and intellectually. On the flag presentation in Philadelphia, in July, 1866, when the banners of brave regiments were given up to be deposited in the State archives, the orphan children of the soldiers were received at the Soldiers' Home. Seven hundred of them were hospitably entertained during their stay in the city.

During the whole period of rebellion, the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon was sustained by the noble and unremitted efforts of all classes of citizens of Philadelphia. The old and young contributed. Poor, as well as

rich, gave their contributions freely, according to their means. All classes vied with each other in endeavors to support the institution whose aims were purely those of patriotic philanthropy. But, while others contributed, the Committee labored as well, and many of them fell victims to their noble ardor, or had the seeds of disease disseminated in their constitutions which no skill of the healing art can eradicate.

Thus, the beneficent efforts made by the Committee and their friends, by means of fairs, contributions, and every means in their power, passed not away, but became perpetuated in the Soldiers' Home, an institution that commends itself to all true patriots, and deserves the best wishes and aid of all true lovers of their country.

The following is the present Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home:

Ellerslie Wallace, M.D., President; Andrew Nebinger, M.D., Vice President; E. A. Souder, Treasurer; E. S. Hall, Recording Secretary, H. R. Warrinner, Corresponding Secretary.

Wm. Struthers, R. P. King, H. C. Howell, Jas. C. Hand, E. C. Knight, Daniel Haddock, Jr., Saml. S. White, Henry D. Moore, A. H. Franciscus, E. Tracy, C. L. Disauque, J. R. Baker, W. H. Kern, Geo. Trott, R. H. Ransley, R. M. Lewis, Chas. Stille, Chas. Gibbons, Jas. H. Orne.

CHAPTER VIII.

Testimonials to the Usefulness of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee.

That a faint idea may be formed of the high estimate in which the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee was held by the authorities of States and cities, and by corporate bodies and citizens, we here introduce to the attention of the reader a few testimonials to the usefulness, patriotism, and enlarged hospitality of the Committee. To present all that we have at our command, would add unreasonably to the bulk of the work; a few therefore only we present, as they breathe the spirit of the great mass from which, almost at random, these have been selected.

[Select and Common Council, of the city of Philadelphia, to the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee.]

"WHEREAS, The Volunteer Refreshment Saloons, established in this city, in May, 1861, under the auspices of a number of public-spirited citizens, have contributed largely to the comfort and cheer of over two hundred thousand of the brave and gallant troops, called by the Government of the United States to face dangers and death in defending

our glorious and time-honored institutions from the assaults of treason; and,

"*Whereas*, These unpretending ministrations, the generous heart-offerings of a loyal people to the noble men who promptly and cheerfully rushed to the rescue of the country, have enkindled in tens of thousands of hearts kindly remembrances, as honorable to our city as they are ineffaceable; and,

"*Whereas*, The active benevolence and zealous patriotism that inspired the rendering of so much good and philanthropic service, and have so successfully sustained these truly praiseworthy institutions, have merited the highest admiration of the Government and the people; therefore,

"*Resolved*, In the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, that the hearty thanks of the authorities of the city, in behalf of its citizens, be, and they are, hereby tendered to the projectors and managers of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, for their humane and patriotic efforts, and self-sacrificing zeal, in ministering to the care and comfort of the tens of thousands of noble and gallant men, who have hastened to the standard of their country in the hour of her peril. Theirs has been the kindly office of proving our sacred bond of brotherhood; and, in their care alike for the soldier on his march to the battle-field, and the sick and wounded who have survived

the hazards and carnage of battle, they have demonstrated the purest and loftiest virtues of a free and patriotic people.

Attest: EMMANUEL RAY, *Clerk of Select Council.*
WILSON KERR, *Pres. of Common Council.*
THEO. CUYLER, *Pres. of Select Council.*

Committee to communicate preamble and resolution:
Select Council—JOSEPH MEGARY, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM LEHRMAN,
JOHN MCMAKIN.
Common Council—THOMAS J. BARGER,
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
FRANCIS W. WOLBERT.

Seal of the city of Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER HENRY, *Mayor.*

Approved July 15th, 1862.

[Joint resolution tendering the thanks of the State of Vermont to the people of Philadelphia.]

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the grateful thanks of the State of Vermont are tendered to the people of the city of Philadelphia, for their generous hospitality, and kind and brotherly attention bestowed upon the soldiers of this State, while passing through the city, during the past year.

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit

a copy of these resolutions, under the seal of the State, to the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, to be communicated to the people thereof."

I, Gregory Smith, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Paul Dillingham, President of the Senate, I, George Baily, Jr., Secretary of State, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as appears from the original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, the twenty-seventh day of November, A. D., 1862. GEO. W. BAILEY, *Secretary of State.*

(Seal of Vermont appended.)

The following, from the pen of an army medical officer, will be acceptable to the reader. It is headed

WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

Cooper Shop Vol. Refreshment Saloon,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29th, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—"I am much pleased with the journey thus far to the seat of war. No accident has occurred. The boys are all in the best spirits; in fact, their spirits seem to rise rapidly as they near the land of Dixie. We are stopping over Sabbath in Philadelphia, at the above named saloon, where we have been treated with the kindest hospita-

lity. We were met at the ferry by one of the committee, who conducted us to the saloon, where we found tables groaning beneath the real substantials of life. The hall is 150 feet long, by 30 wide, and will accommodate about 350 persons at a time. It is splendidly decorated with wreaths of evergreens, and a great variety of paintings and flags, and is well lighted with gas. At the further end of the hall is a large eagle, stuffed and perched upon a frame enclosing the Declaration of Independence. We were supplied with every thing we could possibly wish. Since this hall was established, one of the committee informs me that they fed over 225,000 soldiers.

Connected with this hall is a hospital, large enough to accommodate thirty patients with all the conveniences the sick can possibly need. Andrew Nebinger, M. D., is the surgeon in charge, and a finer specimen of a gentlemen I never met. His kindness to the sick, and his untiring zeal for their comfort, proves him to be a philanthropist of the first order; and, in fact, the committee vie with each other in their attention to the soldiers. One cannot but feel at home among them. This Society is but the beginning of one of the most noble institutions ever formed. They have already the plan formed, and committee appointed, for an institution called the Cooper Shop Soldiers' Home. It is to be a home for disabled soldiers—made so by the present war—throughout

the State. It is to be arranged that the man drawing a pension, can pay a small sum, that he may not feel his dependence, but that he has a right to all the benefits arising from the Society. I would cheerfully notice the indefatigable efforts of the matron, Mrs. Elizabeth Vansdale, and the principal directress, Anna M. Ross, whose constant care is spoken of with kindest feelings, by the suffering inmates of this home of the soldiers. They are nobly acting the part of tenderer ones at home, whose hearts ache at the sad tidings of suffering heroes away in a strange land. If you were only here now as the shades of night are gathering around us, and could see how comfortable every thing is, you would join with me in saying, 'soldiers were never better cared for than in this hall.' This building is owned by William M. Cooper, and was used for a cooper shop until the breaking out of the war. The ladies being in the habit of feeding the soldiers in the street as they were passing through the city, Mr. Cooper offered this building that they might be better accommodated. It is, and has been, kept up by free contributions from the citizens of Philadelphia, through all of its departments. We arrived here about 3 o'clock this morning, and leave to-night at 11 o'clock. Our boys have written some fifteen letters to-day, and all of the materials have been furnished, and the postage free. The men are now at tea, and it would do your heart good to

see the plentiful supply, and of so great a variety and excellent quality. Major Pixley, our fife-major, has been sick for two days, but falling into so good a place of refuge, together with the kind attentions of these people, he is much improved, and will accompany us on our way."

Yours in haste,

C. E. Hill, M.D.

Company B, of Baxter's Fire Zouaves, chiefly from the Weccacoe Fire Company, attended church, and were entertained at the Cooper Shop. At the Ebenezer Methodist E. Church, Christian above Third, the Rev. Mr. Coombe officiated, and, after singing and prayer, preached from Eccles. third chapter, eighth verse – "A time of war." The preacher, in an eloquent fervent discourse, held the audience chained by the most profound attention. When the service was ended, the Company were entertained at the Refreshment Saloon, and partook of a most excellent dinner expressly prepared for them. They were received by the Committee and a large number of ladies, who gave them a hearty welcome.

Captain Charles McGonigle, in a short and appropriate speech, acknowledged the kind treatment, of which they were the recipients. The invitation came to him unexpectedly, and when he learned that the wives, mothers and sweethearts of many of the members of his company desired their

presence at old Ebenezer, he gladly made known the fact to Colonel Baxter, and he cheerfully gave them a furlough for Sunday, to partake of the hospitalities of their friends. His men will remember this day without any promptings on his part, and he had no doubt that thousands on the battle-field, who are now vindicating our country and the union of these States, will speak in more eloquent terms than he could. He then thanked the Cooper Shop Volunteer Committee, and expressed a hope that so noble a work might be aided by the patriotic citizens; and, in conclusion, pledged himself that the company he commanded would give a good account of themselves, and their achievements be second to none in the armies of the Union.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16th, 1864.

"At a stated meeting of the Shiffler Steam Forcing Hose Company, held in their hall on the above date, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Company be and are hereby tendered to the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee, for the abundant supply of refreshment tendered us on several occasions, and particularly on the reception of the Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, (Baxter's Fire Zouaves,) on the 12th inst.; which acts of hospitality will ever be gratefully remembered by us.

(Signed.) JOHN I. CLIFTON, *Secretary*.

The following from the soldier, will explain with what feelings our brave boys contemplated the Cooper Shop:

"Camp of 11th N. Y., Havelock Battery,

"New Falmouth, Va., *March* 13, 1863.

"To Messrs. Wm. M. Cooper, Fort, and others.

"Gentlemen:—I this day send you a little token of our gratitude, in the form of a card of thanks, with the names of our officers and members of the 11th New York (Havelock) Battery annexed thereto.

"We should have done so sooner; but our time has been so much employed, that we found it impossible. Many a time have our boys talked of the kind treatment received from you at the Cooper Shop; and I hope that you will consider the motto yet a good one, viz.: 'Better late than never.' The design is rough; but, friends, we are in a rough country, and miss our comforts and conveniences that, were we there, (at home) we could obtain. We hope to do our duty to God, our country and our friends, and may God in his mercy hasten the day that we all shall see that flag—the Stars and Stripes—floating over the United States of America, the land we now hope will be the land of the free. Ah! many a soldier has thought of your kindness, as he lay down upon his hard couch, and munched the hard cracker; and we will thank you, citizens of Philadelphia, and you may rest assured that a soldier's thanks are sincere. You

will oblige us, if you will inform us if the memorial gets safe into your hands.

"Respectfully yours,

"SERGT. N. P. GALE."

The card, or scroll, was got up on the camp ground, with an inscription at the top, and in each corner, pieces of artillery: some are in the act of loading; others stand by their pieces. The scroll is signed by all the members of the battery, and it was framed by the Committee to put up in the saloon.

Thanks to the Volunteer Refreshment Committee.

"ROYALTOWN, VT., Oct. 1, 1861.

"To C. V. FORT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:*—It may appear somewhat strange, that at this late day we should address you in this manner; but, late though it may seem, the feelings we would express are none the less sincere.

"Previously to your visit here, we had heard of the association of which you are a member, and were conscious that it was doing a great and good work; but it was not till its kindness had extended to our midst, and we had an opportunity of seeing its workings, that we fully appreciated its Christian mission.

"Young John M. Fisk, the soldier of the Second Vermont Regiment, whose body you so kindly attended to its resting-place among the mountains, was well known amongst

us;—and throughout our village there was not one heart that did not feel a deep sense of gratitude to yourself and your association, for your kind interest in behalf of a sick soldier, and the unexpected generosity which prompted you to bring his remains to his afflicted parents.

"That strangers should so kindly care for the wants of the suffering, must be to all, as it was to us, particularly gratifying, and in our little community your own name will not be forgotten. May God bless you in your efforts for the relief of our defenders, and make you fully to enjoy the assurance that, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.'"

The above was signed by a number of citizens and relatives of the deceased.

From the following, dated August 3d, 1861, and entitled, "An evening visit to the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee," one may judge the sentiments of appreciation with which the institution was regarded:

"In times of national emergencies and tribulation, virtues possessed by modesty and unassuming merit, are ofttimes developed in individuals who, but for these emergencies, would be compelled by their desire for obscurity, to narrow their blessings to their immediate friends. This consideration almost makes us yearn for 'the times that try men's souls,'

which, while they bring anguish and sorrow to the brows of many, make the general heart rejoice that great charity, tenderness and mercy have dwelt unobserved in its midst. What may not be said in praise and commendation of all that noble, patriotic and kind-hearted band of both sexes, who aid, with their time and money,—yea, originated and perfected the plan for refreshing the weary and newly-made soldiers of our land?"

CHAPTER IX.

Regiments that were entertained at the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon during 1861.

The first record I find in the books of the Committee, is on the 27th day of May, 1861, when the 8th New York regiment, on its way to Washington, and numbering 780 men, was entertained at the Saloon. This regiment was commanded by Col. Blenker. On the day following, the 9th and 2d New York, and the Garibaldi regiment, commanded respectively by Cols. Stiles, Tompkins and D'Utassy, were fed. The first was 812, the second 450, and the third 1100 strong. On the last day of the month, the 2d Maine, with 720 men, and commanded by Col. Jamison, passed. Most of the troops at this time were bound for the seat of war, as the rebels were strong near the national capital.

On the 3d of June, the 1st Maine, 770 men, and the 79th New York, Col. Cameron, with 1070 men, were entertained; and on the 9th, the 3d Maine, 980 men, under Col. Howard. The Committee had a rest of a few days, and on the 17th the 1st Massachusetts regiment was fed. It numbered 1050 men, under Colonel Conden. The 14th New York, Colonel

McQuaid, 780 men; the 18th New York, Col. Jackson, with 825 men; and the 4th Maine, 1078 men, Col. Berry, were received and fed on the 26th. On the 22d, the 29th New York, Col. Steinwecke, 806 men; and on the 23d and 24th, the 37th and 31st New York regiments, of which the first, under Col. McCunn, contained 700 men, and the other, under Col. Pratt, a like number,—were all fed, and sent on their way rejoicing.

The next regiment, on the 26th, was the 2d Vermont, Col. Whiting, 900 men; and on the 29th, were

5th Maine, Col. Dunnell,	1014 men.
1st New Jersey,	1048 "
3d " "	1036 "
30th New York, Col. Frisby,	820 "

Thus, in two months the Refreshment Saloon fed 18,394 men, all bound for Washington, and much needed to aid the Union cause at that period. The importance of the aid rendered, is too obvious to require any comment.

The following regiments for Washington, passed in the earlier part of July:

July 1,	15th New York, Col. McLeod Murphy,	750 men.
" 4,	California, Col. Baker,	1250 "
" 4,	25th New York, Col. Kerrigan,	800 "
" 16,	Battery U. S. Regulars, Major Barry,	100 "
" 18	6th Maine, Col. Knowles,	1100 "

July 25,	Sickles' Brigade, 2d N. Y., Col. Hall,	900 men.
" 25,	3d New York, Col. Taylor,	935 "
" 25,	U. S. Cavalry Regulars,	75 "
" 26,	Vermont Regiment,	841 "

On the same and two following days, a number of regiments were returning. Whether they had served out their period of enlistment, I have no data to give. They are

3d New Jersey, Col. Moore	640 men.
4th " "	760 "
71st New York,	894 "
8th "	742 "
8th " " Artillery,	125 "
69th " " Major Bagley,	950 "
1st Rhode Island, Major Burnside,	960 "

And on the

27th, 1st New Jersey, Col. Pickevill,	760 "
" 2d " " " H. M. Baker,	417 "
" 1st Connecticut, Col. Lonsdale	775 "
" 28th New York, Col. Bennett,	500 "
" 25th " " " Bryan,	580 "
28th, 6th " "	540 "
" 5th Massachusetts, Col. Lawrence,	760 "
29th, — New Jersey, Col. Spear,	300 "

On the same and following days of this month, a number of regiments were fed, who were direct for the seat of war.

July 29,	13th New York, Col. Clark,	1000 men.
" 30,	8th Massachusetts, Col. Hinks,	700 "
" "	Battery, R. I., Col. Remington,	140 "
" 31,	6th Massachusetts, Col. Jones,	780 "
" "	Battery, 1st Mass., Major Cook,	120 "
" "	Rifles, " " Capt. Sprague,	300 "
" "	20th New York, Col. Pratt,	560 "
" "	1st Maine,	760 "
" "	12th New York, Col. Butterfield,	950 "

In the aggregate, 21,764, returning, or going to the seat of war, which in the month of July received refreshment at the Saloon. The record is a valuable exponent of the time. It tells a plain tale of the struggle with rebellion.

Aug. 2,	One company of Cavalry,	82 men.
" 2,	1st New Hampshire, Col. Tappen,	800 "
" 3,	2d Connecticut,	765 "
" 8,	3d "	720 "
" 10,	14th Massachusetts, Col. Green,	1036 "
" 10,	15th " " Devers,	1046 "
" 11,	Battery, Massachusetts, Capt. M.,	160 "
" 13,	11th New York,	414 "
" 16,	Battery, 2d Rhode Island,	180 "
" 19,	16th Mass., Col. Wyman,	1050 "
" 20,	4th New Jersey, Col. Simpson,	700 "
" 20,	Company of Artillery, Major Wexans,	152 "

Aug.	21,	Sickles' Brigade, 5th New York,	500 men.
"	24,	21st Mass.,	1025 "
"	25,	Cameron Rifles,	850 "
"	25,	17th Mass., Col. T.,	850 "
"	26,	Co. of Cavalry, N. J., Capt. Alexander,	400 "
"	27,	Lincoln Cavalry, Col. McReynolds,	850 "
"	28,	Chasseurs, 1st N. Y., Col. Cochran,	775 "
"	29,	5th N. J , Col. Mott,	925 "
"	30,	19th Mass., Col. Hinks,	863 "

The majority of these troops, amounting in all to 14,143, were for the front. The record will be useful to show how, at these times, a vast number of troops were sent into the field. The number of troops, all for Washington the next month, was greater, and a constant stream was kept up for a long period. The reader will have a panoramic view of the brave fellows going on, and only resting awhile to get a little refreshment.

Sept.	1,	55th New York, Col. Prestonel,	520 men.
"	6,	20th Massachusetts, Col. Lee,	861 "
"	6,	Co. of Sharpshooters, Massachusetts, Capt. Saunders,	130 "
"	6,	Co. of Cavalry, N. J., Capt. Horsted,	400 "
"	10,	6th New Jersey,	900 "
"	12,	8th Maine, Col. Strickland,	850 "
"	15,	3d Rhode Island, Col. Brown	650 "

Sept. 15,	3d New Hampshire,	950	men.
" 17,	47th New York,	655	"
" 17,	48th New York, Col. Perry,	950	"
" 18,	6th Connecticut, Col. Chatfield,	1000	"
" 19,	7th Connecticut, Col. Terry,	1025	"
" 19,	7th New Jersey, Col. Revere,	612	"
" 20,	11th New York, Col. Logan,	200	"
" 21,	43d New York, Col. Vinton,	632	"
" 22,	50th New York, Col. Stewart,	880	"
" 22,	49th New York, Col. Bedwell,	841	"
" 23,	4th Vermont, Col. Stanton,	1068	"
" 24,	5th Vermont, Col. Smalley,	1011	"
" 25,	9th Maine, Col. Riche,	980	"
" 30,	4th New Hampshire, Col. Whipple,	1035	"
Or 16,150 *en route* for Washington.			
Oct. 1,	8th New Jersey, Col Cook,	1000	"
" 5,	Battery 1st Massachusetts, Capt. Porter,	162	"
" 8,	10th Maine, Col. Beates,	820	"
" 10,	22d Massachusetts, Col. Wilson,	1325	"
" 10,	45th New York, Col. Anspach,	785	"
" 12,	German Artillery, 45th New York,	380	"
" 12,	Squads, 45th New York,	100	"
" 15,	U. S. 11th Regulars, Lt. C. Schive,	202	"
" 17,	U. S. 14th Regulars, Capt. O'Connell,	550	"
" 17,	Laborers, Chief Miller,	255	"

Oct. 19,	Squads, New York,	329 men.
" 21,	6th Vermont, Col. Lord,	991 "
" 22,	Artillery, N. J., Qr. M. Field,	161 "
" 24,	44th New York, Col. Stryker,	1065 "
" 25,	Artillery Squad, (Retiring,)	76 "
" 27,	20th New York, Col. Pratt,	925 "
" 30,	54th New York, Col. Koylan,	812 "
" 31,	5th New Hampshire, Col. Crist,	1017 "
" 31,	51st New York, Col. Fenno,	870 "
" 31,	Battery, Rhode Island,	105 "
" 31,	Squads, New York,	88 "

An aggregate of 12,118 for the seat of war.

Nov. 1,	10th Connecticut,	500 "
" 1,	25th Massachusetts,	500 "
" 2,	Battery, New Hampshire,	160 "
" 2,	Squad, 51st New York,	8 "
" 3,	8th Connecticut, Col. Harlan,	475 "
" 4,	27th Massachusetts,	480 "
" 5,	St. Lawrence, 60th New York,	533 "
" 6,	104th Pennsylvania, Col. Davis,	533 "
" 8,	10th Legion, 56th New York,	700 "
" 8,	58th New York, (German,)	400 "
" 8,	Morgan Artillery, 2d New York,	400 "
" 10,	61st New York, Col. Care,	460 "
" 11,	52d New York, Col. Frank,	350 "

Nov. 13,	57th New York, Col. Yorke,	300	men.
" 14,	23d New York. Col. Kurtz,	540	"
" 15,	11th Maine,	600	"
" 16,	97th (?) Col. Guss,	475	"
" 16,	U. S. Regulars, Col. Merchant,	475	"
" 16,	Battery, Zouaves, New York, Capt. Taft,	120	"
" 17,	66th New York, Col. Pickens,	370	"
" 17,	Ira Harris Cavalry, Dr. Forrest,	400	"
" 19,	69th New York, Col. Nugent,	375	"
" 20,	Squad, 2d Rhode Island,	25	"
" 22,	Artillery, 1st New York,	225	"
" 24,	Black Horse Cavalry, 2d New York, Col. Morrison,	390	"
" 24,	59th New York, Col. Tibbalt,	430	"
" 24,	9th Regulars, Col. Buchanan,	250	"
" 28,	Cavalry, 9th New York, Col. Beardslee,	505	"
" 29,	Price's Cavalry, Pennsylvania,	42	"
" 29,	63d N. Y., (very drunk,) Col. Enright,	300	"
" 30,	77th New York, Col. McKern,	480	"
" 30,	Squads,	43	"
		11,853	

DATE.		MEN.	FED.
Dec. 3,	Brooklyn Rifles, 87th New York, Col. Dodge,	750	400
" 3,	Hamilton Lt. Artillery, Col. Palmer,	150	88
" 3,	Battery C., 1st R. Island, Lt. Owen,	90	90
" 4,	9th New Jersey, Col. Allen	1150	600
" 9,	Sickles' Brigade, Squad,	53	53
" 11,	Squad, 2d New York, Lt. Egoff,	14	14
" 11,	11th Regulars, Lt. Higbee,	20	20
" 11,	12th and 14th New York,	116	116
" 13,	3 Batteries 2d New York, Maj. McKay,	375	220
" 13,	De Kalb 41st N. Y., Lt. Hildebrand,	9	9
" 13,	32d New York, Sergt. Egan,	9	9
" 13,	10th New York, Sergt. Mandeville,	7	7
" 17,	Meagher's Own, 88th N. Y., Col. Baker,	800	600
" 17,	Irish Brigade, 5th N. Y., Maj. O'Neil,	299	
" 18,	Regulars, 6th Regiment, Col. Sewell,	300	250
" 18,	Regulars, 4th Regiment, Col. Sewell,	120	
" 19,	2d Maine, Capt. White,	220	110
" 22,	10th New York, Capt. Stesing,		
" 22,	Excelsior B'de, 3d N. Y., Lt. Allen,	75	75
" 22,	U. S. Engineers, N. Y, Sergt. Walsh,		
" 22,	Price's Cavalry, 2d New York,	10	10
" 26,	Olden Legion, 10th N. J., Col. Bryan,	900	450
" 27,	Mass. Battery, 1st, Capt. Offenday,	15	15

Date:		Men.	Fed.
Dec.	27, 6th New Hampshire,	1080	540
"	27, Massachusetts Cavalry, 1st Battalion,	400	200
"	27, Recruits from N. Y., Sergt. Miller,	30	30
"	27, Gregory's Regiment, Pennsylvania,	14	14
"	28, Gregory's Regiment, Pennsylvania,	9	9
"	28, 1st Battalion, 5th Rhode Island,	403	202
"	29, Squads from New York,	133	133
"	30, Walsted Cavalry, N. J., Maj. Van Riper,	96	96
"	31, Squads from New York,	29	29

Aggregate, 7,734; fed, 4,389. Those not fed at the Cooper Shop, were fed at the Union Saloon.

CHAPTER X.

Regiments that were Entertained at the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon, Continued.—1862.

DATE.			MEN.	FED.
Jan.	1,	Stanton's Regiment, Pennsylvania,	30	30
"	1,	Gregory's, 91st Pennsylvania,	600	300
"	1,	Squad, Baker's California,	15	15
"	3,	Squad, 45th N. Y., Sergt. Shaeffer,	26	26
"	3,	Squad, 2d Maine, Lieut. Field,	12	12
"	3,	Squad, 36th N. Y., Surgeon Hall,	7	7
"	4,	Squad, 2d Pa. Cavalry, Col. Price,	11	11
"	4,	California Regiment, New York,	5	5
"	5,	Regulars, New York, Gen. Shields,	320	170
"	6,	2d Pa. Cavalry, (squad,) Col. Price,	4	4
"	7,	95th Pennsylvania,	10	10
"	7,	20th Massachusetts, Sergt. Ames,	33	33
"	7,	7th Massachusetts, Corp. Williams,	6	6
"	7,	95th Pennsylvania,	8	8
"	7,	Irish Brigade, N. Y., (squad,) Captain McMahon,	14	14
"	7,	99th Pennsylvania, Captain Carberry,	10	10

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Jan'y	8, 2d & 10th N. Y., Captain Tompkins,	23	23
"	8, Harris Light Cavalry, Lieut. Cook,	57	57
"	9, Angeroth Artillery, Pa., Col. Angeroth,	250	125
"	9, 17th Massachusetts, Sergt. O'Neill,	16	16
"	9, 58th Pennsylvania, Captain Jones,	11	11
"	9, 11th Massachusetts, Captain Deverix,	78	78
"	9, 18th Massachusetts, Capt. McFarlin	43	43
"	9, 17th New York, Captain Kelley,	5	5
"	9, 95th Pennsylvania, Col. Gregory,	6	6
"	11, 3d Vermont, Sergt. Howard,	34	34
"	11, Brooklyn, 14th New York,	5	5
"	11, Angeroth & Jones, Pennsylvania,	6	6
"	12, 58th New York, Lieutenant Rock,	14	14
"	12, 2d New York, Lieutenant Rock,	15	15
"	12, 41st New York, Lieutenant Rock,	18	18
"	12, New York Volunteers,	11	11
"	13, Angeroth Squad,	12	12
"	13, 97th Penn. squad, Lieut. Taylor,	21	21
"	13, United States Artillery, Lieut. Savage,	36	36
"	13, From Pennsylvania regiments,	12	12
"	14, 10th New York, Lieut. Stockton,	25	25
"	14, From N. Y. and Penn. Regiments,	14	14
"	14, 36th New York, Sergt. Kirby,	33	33
"	14, 76th and 39th New York,	21	21

DATE.		MEN.	FED.
Jan.	14, 3d New York, Sergt. Elliot,	10	10
"	14, 29th Massachusetts, Col. Pearce,	300	180
"	15, 97th Pennsylvania, Colonel Guss,	38	38
"	15, Released prisoners from Richmond,	38	19
"	15, 55th New York,	14	14
"	15, 6th and 55th N. Y., Capt. Magrugen,	14	14
"	15, 4th N. Y. and 1st U. S. Cavalry, Capt. Magrugen,	126	126
"	15, 1st. Bat., Co. A, U. S. Engineers,	32	32
"	17, 3d N. Y., 38th N. Y., &c.,	21	21
"	17, 8th Battery, N. Y. Capt. Fitch,	72	72
"	17, Coast Guard, Sergt. Howard,	38	38
"	17, 114th Pennsylvania, Col. Curtis,	300	200
"	17, 1st N. Y., &c., 109th Penn., Lieut. Mims,	101	101
"	19, From regiments around Phila.,	18	18
"	19, 1st N. Y. and 109th Pa., Corp. Leary,	19	19
"	21, From North-western Penn., 14th Massachusetts, &c.,	29	29
"	21, 35th New York, Lieut. Morgan,	10	10
"	21, Irish Brigade, Sergt. O'Brien,	17	17
"	22, 1st N. Y. Battery, Lieut. Henderson,	30	30
"	22, From various regiments,	30	30
"	22, From Pa. Regiments, Price's, &c.,	12	12

DATE.		MEN.	FED.
Jan.	23, Troops in command of Capt. Coy,	73	73
"	23, Troops in command of Capt. Bockius,	73	73
"	23, Havelock Batt., 11th N. Y., Capt. Von Puthamar,	143	143
"	23, Sappers and Miners, Massachusetts, Captain Von Fayen,	56	56
"	23, Squads, 3d Maryland, &c.,	34	34
"	23, Squads, New York,	4	4
"	25, Col. Price's and Curtin Guard,	23	23
"	25, Various New York Regiments,	15	15
"	25, 1st Vermont Cavalry,	50	50
"	25, From various regiments,	9	9
"	26, Various regiments,	22	22
"	27, 24th and 29th Mass., Capt. Tripp,	12	12
"	27, Various Pennsylvania Regiments,	25	25
"	28, From N. Y. Regt's, Capt. Ellis,	143	143
"	28, Squads from various N. Y. Regt's,	77	77
"	58, Squads from various Penn. Regt's,	20	20
"	29, 3d Maryland, 7th Maine, and 23d New York,	74	74
"	30, President's Guard, New York, Colonel Martin,	400	225
"	30, Squads from Penn. Regiments,	57	57
"	30, 76th New York, Col. Green,	940	500

DATE.		MEN.	FED.
Jan. 31,	From Pennsylvania Regiments	6	6
" 31,	7th Maine, Capt. Fletcher,	110	110
" 31,	6th Maine, Sergt. Lincoln,	13	13
" 31,	Sappers and Miners, Massachusetts,	30	30
" 31,	Prisoners from Richmond,	40	20
Feb. 4,	From Price's, Jones', &c., Pennsylvania Regiments,	34	34
" 4,	From Massachusetts Regiments,	19	19
" 5,	From New York Regiments,	56	56
" 5,	From Price's, Angeroth's, &c.,	52	52
" 6,	12th New York, Col. Weeks,	478	300
" 6,	58th Pennsylvania, Col. Jones,	26	26
" 6,	10th New Jersey, Capt. Rany,	12	12
" 7,	From 1st, 11th, 87th, 76th N. Y.,	13	13
" 7,	From Jones', Stanton's, Price's Penn,	21	21
" 8,	From Jones', Stanton's, Price's Penn,	34	34
" 8,	16th and 29th Mass. and 7th Maine,	10	10
" 9,	1st Battery Mounted Pa. Artillery,	140	140
" 10,	Squads from Penn. and N. Y. Reg'ts,	30	30
" 10,	Squads from Penn. Mounted Artillery,	12	12
" 10,	Squads from 14th and 58th N. Y.,	14	14
" 10,	1st N. Y., H. Artillery, Col. Doubleday,	600	350
" 11,	Squads from 63d N. Y., &c.,	4	4
" 11,	Squads from Pennsylvania Regiments,	56	56

PAGE.		MEN.	FED.
Feb. 12,	Squads from Penn. and N. Y. Reg'ts,	13	13
" 12,	4th Maine, Lt. Stearns,	26	26
" 12,	From Pennsylvania Regiments,	20	20
" 12,	17th Massachusetts, discharged,	10	10
" 12,	Various,	5	5
" 13,	Squads of Penn. and N. Y.,	24	24
" 13,	Ellsworth's Zouaves, &c.,	14	14
" 14,	Various,	28	28
" 14,	Maine and Massachusetts troops, &c.,	72	72
" 14,	43d and 69th N. Y.,	6	6
" 15,	New York troops,	13	13
" 16,	Pennsylvania troops,	3	3
" 17,	Angeroth's Pennsylvania Artillery,	10	10
" 18,	Squads from Frishmuth's and other Pa. Regiments,	14	14
" 18,	Squads from 13th U. S. Infantry, &c.,	30	30
" 18,	Squads from Pennsylvania Regiments,	8	8
" 19,	New York, Col. Weeks,	14	14
" 19,	Various Pennsylvania Regiments,	8	8
" 19,	Various Pennsylvania Regiments,	8	8
" 20,	3d Battery 3d Artillery, N. Y.,	539	330
" 20,	Squads from Frishmuth's and Angeroth's, &c.,	75	75

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Feb. 20,	Squads from 14th New York, Berdan's Sharpshooters, &c.,	35	35
" 21,	De Kalb's, Blenker's, Baker's, &c.,	36	36
" 22,	7th Maine, &c., various,	115	115
" 22,	15th New York, Lt. Sheldon,	40	40
" 22,	2d Pennsylvania, with National Band, Col. Day and Staff,	350	350
" 23,	Squads from 4th New York Frishmuth's Pa., &c.,	5	5
" 24,	Price's, Curtin Lt. Guards, Frishmuth, &c.,	46	46
" 25,	69th and 14th New York, Frishmuth's and Ellsworth's,	23	23
" 25,	Various,	6	6
" 25,	Heavy Artillery, Penn., Col. Angeroth,	650	325
" 25,	Teamsters from New York,	10	10
" 26,	From Regiments round Philadelphia	59	59
" 26,	17th Massachusetts,	2	2
" 27,	12th N. Y., with a daughter of the Regiment,	17	17
" 27,	Price, Jones, Frishmuth,	19	19
" 28,	Jones' 16th Massachusetts,	2	2
Mar. 1,	Squads from New York Regiments,	12	12
" 2,	Returned Prisoners from Richmond, &c.,	100	50

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Mar.	2, From Price's, Frishmuth's and Jones' Pennsylvania,	78	78
"	3, From Jones' and Stanton's,	19	19
"	4, From 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th and 8th N. J,	35	35
"	4, From Regulars and N. Y. Regiments,	23	23
"	4, From Pennsylvania Regiments,	41	41
"	5, From New York Regiments,	41	41
"	5, From Pennsylvania, Frishmuth, Jones,	6	6
"	5, 12th U. S. Infantry,	800	500
"	5, 14th New York,	8	8
"	5, U. S. Infantry, Major Andrews,	297	150
"	6, 92d New York, Col. Sanford,	875	500
"	6 81st New York, Col. Rose,	1040	550
"	6, Various Pennsylvania Regiments,	38	38
"	6, Various Massachusetts Regiments and Regulars,	45	45
"	7, 93d New York, Col. Crocker,	1057	535
"	7, 103d New York, Col. Eggliston,	958	480
"	7, Curtin, Jones, Frishmuth and Pa.,	61	61
"	7, 4th N. J. Ellsworth's Zouaves, &c.,	5	5
"	8, 58th Penn. (Cavalry,) Col. Jones,	800	400
"	8, Various Maine regiments,	131	131
"	8, 101st New York, Col. Fandella,	981	500
"	9, Various New York Regiments,	79	79

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Mar.	9, 95th New York, Col. Biddle,	850	450
"	9, 58th Pennsylvania, Col. Jones,	800	400
"	9, 58th Pennsylvania, Col. Jones,	80	80
"	10, Squads from Pennsylvania Regiments,	26	26
"	10, Squads from Pennsylvania Regiments,	57	57
"	10, 100th New York, Col. Brown,	960	500
"	11, Squads from New York Regiments,	19	19
"	11, Squads from Pennsylvania Regiments,	85	85
"	12, Squads from New York Regiments,	6	6
"	12, Squads from Pennsylvania Regiments,	27	27
"	12, Squads from New York Regiments,	19	19
"	12, Squads from Frishmuth's, Stanton, &c.,	85	85
"	12, Squads from New York,	6	6
"	12, Squads from Pennsylvania,	27	27
"	12, Squads from New York,	33	33
"	13, 20th Mass., 100th N.Y, 101st N. Y., &c,	16	16
"	13, 102d N. Y., 95th N. Y., &c., &c.,	15	15
"	13, Penn., N. J., and N. Y. Squads,	26	26
"	13, Frishmuth's, Price's, Curtin Lt. Guards,	23	23
"	13, 1st and 2d Batt. 1st N. E. Cavalry,	255	150
"	14, 96th New York, Col. Fairman,	960	500
"	14, From Frishmuth's, Price's, Curtin Lt. Guards,	60	60

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Mar. 14,	Artillery, 1st Det. Connecticut, Capt. Perkins,	381	200
" 14,	2d New York,	4	4
" 15,	11th New York, 102d New York, &c.,	31	31
" 15,	1st N. Y. Ellsworth's Zouaves, Cal.	9	9
" 15,	Frishmuth's, Stanton's, Patterson's, Price's,	35	35
" 16,	1st N. E. Cavalry, from Providence,	700	400
" 16,	Squads from Pennsylvania Regiments,	37	37
" 17,	5th N. Y. and Penn. squads,	41	41
" 18,	Penn. and N. Y. squads,	37	37
" 18,	5th N. Y. and 12th and 15th Mass.,	57	57
" 18,	Pennsylvania squads,	11	11
" 19,	52d N. Y., 20th N. Y., 101st N. Y.,	29	29
" 19,	94th New York, Col. Neill,	800	450
" 20,	97th New York, Col. Wheelock,	850	425
" 20,	Squads from N. Y. and Pa Regiments,	40	40
" 20,	U. S. Engineer Corps,		
" 21,	103d N. Y., Lt. Wise,	11	11
" 21,	63d N. Y., Lt. Fitzpatrick,	8	8
" 21,	98th N. Y., Col. Blair,	4	4
" 21,	13th N. Y., Sergt. Williams,	30	30
" 21,	52d N. Y.,	2	2
" 21,	81st and 12th N. Y.,	2	2

DATE.			MEN.	FED.
Mar.	21,	14th Mass. Heavy Artillery, Captain Chandler,	325	175
"	22,	5th N. H., Lt. Varney,	22	22
"	"	11th Mass., and 14th U. S.,	4	4
"	23,	Wadsworth Guards, 104th N. Y., Col. Borback,	930	500
"	"	Squad from New York, Fire Zouaves,	27	27
"	24,	From Government Hosp., of Phila.,	4	4
"	25,	42d New York	14	14
"	"	——	13	13
"	"	94th New York, Lt. Parsons,	4	4
"	"	12th Virginia, Col. Wall,	14	14
"	"	1st New York, Col. Dyckman	16	16
"	"	103d New York, Lt. Voigt,	14	14
"	"	D'Epineul Zouaves, 58th N. Y.,	200	100
"	"	Squads from Pennsylvania regiments,	16	16
"	26,	42d New York, Col. Charles,	11	11
"	"	12th Virginia, Col. Wall,	8	8
"	"	58th New York,	14	14
"	"	11th N. Y. Fire Zouaves,	23	23
"	"	Pennsylvania Squads,	33	33
"	27,	R. I. Cavalry and Light Artillery,	53	53
"	"	20th Mass., Sergt. Bradly,	80	80
"	"	Squad, Berdan's Sharpshooters,	9	9

DATE.			MEN.	FED.
Mar.	27,	Massachusetts Squads, &c.,	50	50
"	28,	68th New York, Cameron Rifles,	10	10
"	"	New York Squads,	26	26
"	"	New York 90th, discharged,	80	80
"	"	Squads from Pennsylvania,	54	54
"	"	17th U. S., Lt. Pearson,	60	60
"	"	New York regiments,	26	26
"	"	71st Pennsylvania, Col. Wistar,	15	15
"	30,	Pennsylvania Squads,	51	51
"	31,	90th Penn., Col. Lyle, Staff and Band,	900	450
"	"	Returned prisoners for Washington,	4	4
April	1,	N. Y. Mounted Rifles, Lt. Laurens,	9	9
"	"	99th N. Y., California regiment, Curtin Light Guard,	7	7
"	"	From hospitals, Price's and 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry,	23	23
"	"	104th N. Y., Asst. Surg. Douglas,	15	15
"	2,	Maine Art., 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Batt.,	700	350
"	"	Squads from 2d R. I., Sergt. Morgan,	10	10
"	"	" " 12th Va., Lt. Burns,	16	16
"	"	" " 3d, 25th and 10th N. Y.,	41	41
"	"	" " Hospitals, and Pa. regts.,	55	55
"	"	" " 104th N. Y., Lt. Wilson,	9	9
"	"	" " 1st — Vol. Art. regt.,	115	115

Date.				Men.	Fed.
April	4,	"	" New York regiments,	4	4
"	5,	"	" 11th N. Y., Lt. Reynolds,	14	14
"	"	"	" 96th " " Lyon,	45	45
"	"	"	" Ellsworth's Zouaves, &c.,	23	23
"	"	"	" 104th N. Y.,	6	6
"	"	"	" Pennsylvania regiments,	32	32
"	8,	Companies K and I, 104th New York, Capt. Trotter,		225	112
"	9,	Squads from N. Y., Fire Zouaves,		12	12
"	"	1st Batt., Mounted Rangers, N. Y.,		5	5
"	"	Squads of Penn. regiments,		58	58
"	11,	Excelsior Light Art., Capt. Bruen,		135	135
"	"	Squad of Pa. and N. Y. regiments,		69	69
"	12,	2d and 8th N. Y.,		13	13
"	"	Fire Zouaves of Phila., Col. Baxter,		4	4
"	13,	Squads from 3d New York,		57	57
"	"	"	" 2d Rhode Island,	41	41
"	"	"	" 2d New York,	17	17
"	"	"	" New York, various,	20	20
"	15,	"	" 61st New York,	7	7
"	"	"	" 2d "	3	3
"	"	"	" 10th "	4	4
"	"	"	" 12th "	13	13
"	"	Hospital, and various regiments		49	49

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Apr. 16,	3d N. Y. Artillery,	66	66
" 17,	2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 11th Maine,	92	92
" "	Squads from Pennsylvania regiments,	58	58
" 19,	5th U. S. regt. vols.,	25	25
" "	N. Y. and Pa. regiments, squads,	36	36
" "	Enfant Perdu, N. Y., Col. Comfort,	600	400
" 23,	Squads of several regts., entertained,	80	80
" 25,	1st, 9th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 20th, and 29th Mass. regts., Lt. Dorrante,	171	171
" 27,	2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Vermont,	327	200
" 29,	Curtin Huzzars, 113th Penn. (12th Cavalry) Col. Pierce,	1011	506

Various inconsiderable squads that have been mentioned often, were fed. The wounded and paroled prisoners from North Carolina, under Capt. Allebagh, 51st Penn., 12 in number, were cared for on the 29th. The Record is very full, but I will at times curtail it, when not instructive to the reader in certain points.

May 6,	U. S. Vol. Cav., N. Y., Col. Swain,	700	350
" 9,	109th Penn., Col. Steinrook,	800	400
" 13,	Wounded men from Williamsburg, in charge of Surg. C. W. Stearns, U. S. A.,	450	250

DATE.		MEN.	FED.
Apr. 15,	Squad from many regiments, &c.,	81	81

The squads on other days up to this date, were inconsiderable in numbers, and we avoid tedious details.

May 17,	Squads from N. Y. and Penn. regts.,	87	87
" 21,	Sick and wounded troops of the Eastern States, in care of W. W. Williams, 2d U. S. Artillery,	400	200
" 22,	Sick and wounded troops in care of Surgeon Robinson,	250	125
" 23,	Squad from Penn. regiments, &c.,	67	67
" 25,	Sick and wounded,	89	89
" "	From New York regiments,	39	39
" "	8th U. S. Infantry, Capt. Pitcher,	457	250
" 26,	14th U. S. Inf., Major Williams,	500	250
" 27,	5th N. Y., Heavy Art., Col. Graham,	636	325
" "	32d Mass., Lieut.-Col. Parker,	564	300
" 28,	Parts of 9th and 10th R. I., Col. Robbins,	900	600
" 29,	71st N. Y. State Militia, Col. Martin and Staff,	760	400
" "	22d N. Y., Col. Monroe,	500	275
" "	Sick and wounded,	158	158
" "	8th N. Y. State Militia, Col. Varian and Staff,	800	400

Date.			Men.	Fed.
May	30,	37th N. Y. State Militia, Col. Roome,	525	275
"	"	9th R. I. Militia regt.,	750	400
"	31,	69th N. Y. S. M., Maj. Bagley,	750	740
"	"	47th N. Y. S. Militia, Col. Meserole,	500	250
"	"	Squads from N. Y. regiments,	57	57
"	"	Squads, R. I. Battery,	93	93

June. The only considerable bodies of troops that passed through this month, were on the 5th. The National Guards, 19th New York State Militia Regiment, Col. Brown, numbering 350 men, of whom 125 were fed; National Guards, 25th New York State Militia, Col. Bryan, 550 men, fed 215; National Guards, 12th New York State Militia, Col. Ward, 650 men, fed 325. Numerous squads were fed, but not in general large.

July	2,	Squads from New York Regiments,	47	47
"	4,	5th Virginia, 15th Illinois, 5th and 69th New York,	11	11
"	6,	From New York Regiments,	36	36
"	6,	Philadelphia Home Guards,	26	26
"	17,	9th Vermont, Col. Stannard,	963	500

Squads from many regiments made the number fed during this month 1,256.

Aug. 8, Up to the 9th numerous squads were fed.

DATE.	MEN.	FED
Aug. 9, 2d Independent Co. of Penn., under Capt. Croasdale, (Bucks Co.,)	180	180
Small squads were always coming in from different regiments till the 16th.		
Aug. 15, 32d Mass., Col. Maggi and staff,	1200	600
" 16, 34th Massachusetts, Col. Wells,	1003	525
" 17, Squads from 15th Massachusetts,	189	189
" 17, 6th New York, Lieut. Young,	88	88
Squads of 95 were fed up to the 19th,		
" 19, 19th Maine, Col. Sewall,	998	500
" 20, 14th Massachusetts, Lt. Perkins	363	363
" 20, New York squads,	65	65
" 20, 12th New York Militia detachment,	160	160
" 20, Squads of 28th and 13th N. Y.,	29	29
" 21, 16th Maine,	900	475
" 21, 1st and 5th New York, (squads,)	28	28
" 21, 32d Massachusetts,	178	178
" 22, Recruits from Doylestown,	121	121
" 22, 17th Maine, Col. Roberts,	1030	520
" 23, Paroled prisoners for Annapolis,	118	118
" 24, 111th N. Y. S. Vols., Col. Degargee,	1016	508
" 24, Squads from N. Y. Regiments,	29	29
" 24, 117th N. Y. S. Vols., Col. Pease,	1024	512
" 25, 113th N. Y. State Volunteers	919	459

DATE.		MEN.	FED.
Aug. 26,	120th N. Y. S. Vols., Col. Sharpe,	996	493
" 26,	9th New Hampshire Col. Fellows,	1004	502
" 26,	4th New York State Artillery, Capt. Barnes,	140	140
" 26,	9th New York, (Hawkins' Zouaves,)	16	16
" 26,	Recruits for N. Y. Regiments, and 4th Massachusetts,	70	70
" 27,	69th New York returning home, Col. Murphy,	800	400
" 27,	9th Rhode Island returning home, Col. Pitman,	800	400
" 28,	Squads from various Eastern Regt's,	290	145
" 28,	108th New York,	1000	500
" 28,	35th Mass., Col. Wild,	986	493
" 28,	114th Penn., (Zouaves D'Afrique,) Col. Collis,	350	200
" 28,	Squads from 12th and 13th Mass.,	115	115
" 28,	New York Regiments,	10	10
" 29,	13th New York, Col. Carman,	900	450
" 29,	Squads from Luzerne Co., Pa,	144	144
" 29,	5th New York Artillery,	14	14
" 29,	1st Massachusetts, Rifle Regiment,	112	112
" 29,	79th New York Higlanders,	24	24
" 29,	15th Connecticut, Col. Wright,	1013	506

DATE.		MEN.	FED.
Aug. 29,	Squads from several regiments,	69	69
" 29,	15th New Jersey, Col. Fowler,	973	484
" 30,	110th New York, Col. Littlejohn,	1007	504
" 30,	37th New York,	500	250
" 30,	14th and 58th New York,	71	71
" 31,	106th New York, Col. Judd,	1000	450
" 31,	Squads from N. Y. Regiments,	73	73
" 31,	115th New York, Col. S. Cameron,	1023	520
Sep. 1,	125th New York, Col. Willard,	976	488
" 1,	121st New York, Col. Walcott,	1010	505
" 1,	Scott Legion, 68th Pa., Col. Tippen,	300	150
" 1,	Corn Exchange, Penn., Col. Prevost,	350	175
" 1,	22d New York, returning home,	596	298
" 1,	Squads from 2d, 11th and 31st Mass.,	40	40
" 1,	Gray Reserves, 119th Penn., Col. Ellmaker,	600	302
" 2,	122d New York, Col. Titus,	1000	500
" 2,	Squads from New York Regiments,	167	167
" 2,	14th New York, Col. Treuar,	1040	520
" 2,	Squads from 17th, 19th and 21st Mass., and 19th and 47th N. Y. Regiments,	402	402
" 2,	Sick and wounded returning,	360	180
" 2,	116th Pennsylvania, Col Heenan,	600	302

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Sept.	4, Recruits from Venango, Penn.,	92	92
"	4, Recruits for 11th N. Y. S. Vols.,	186	186
"	4, Recruits for 1st, 4th, 15th and 28th New York.	291	291
"	4 118th New York, Col. Richards,	1015	507
"	5, Recruits for different Mass. Regt's,	375	375
"	6, Recruits for different N. Y. Regt's,	58	58
"	6 Recruits for various regiments	92	92
"	6, 135th New York Col. Morris,	950	430
"	7, 12th New Jersey,	1040	520
"	7, 10th Vermont,	1040	520
"	8, Recruits for Mass. Regiments,	106	106
"	8, 129th New York, Col. Ellis,	950	420
"	8, 123d New York, Col. Orgal,	974	487
"	8, 11th Vermont, Col. Warner,	1040	520
"	8, 37th Massachusetts, Col. Edwards,	1000	500
"	8, 40th Massachusetts, Col. Dalton,	1015	508
"	8, 3d and 12th New Jersey,	43	43
"	9, From New York Regiments,	126	126
"	10, From different regiments,	114	114
"	10, 1st Maine Cavalry,	131	131
"	10, 39th Massachusetts, Col. Davis,	927	500
"	11, Sick and wounded troops, Surgeon Haves,	500	302

DATE.		MEN.	FED.
Sept. 11,	7th Rhode Island, Col. Bliss,	975	487
" 12,	Recruits for 4th N. Y. Artillery,	64	64
" 12,	2d N. Y. Cavalry, Ira Harris,	68	68
" 12,	Pennsylvania Regiments,	100	100
" 12,	20th Connecticut, Col. Wooster,	1015	507
" 12,	11th Maine, Col. Harrinean,	1020	510
" 13,	Recruits for 100th N. Y. Regiment,	5	5
" 15,	Recruits for different N. Y. Regt's,	102	102
" 15,	131st New York, Col. Turnbull,	775	775
" 16,	138th New York, Col. Welling,	958	479
" 16,	19th Connecticut, Col. Wessels,	889	495
" 16,	Recruits for Russell's Cavalry, Pa.,	31	31
" 16,	Recruits for N. Y. Mounted Rifles,	40	40
" 16,	Recruits for 18th N. Y. S. Vols.,	24	24
" 16,	Recruits for 4th N. Y. S. Vols.,	13	13
" 16,	Recruits for different N. Y. Regt's,	240	240
" 16,	Recruits for 67th New York,	14	14
" 16,	Recruits for 14th Brooklyn,	40	40
" 16,	Recruits for 15th N. Y., Sappers and Miners,	33	33
" 16,	Recruits for different N. Y. Regt's,	14	14
" 16,	Recruits for 1st, 6th, 7th, 14th, 15th, 19th and 20th Massachusetts,	175	175
" 17,	13th Penn. Cavalry, 2d Batt.,	156	156

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Sept. 17,	Different N. Y. Regiment recruits,	49	49
" 18,	Different N. Y. Regiment recruits,	284	284
	On to 20th, recruits for regiments,	220	220
" 20,	43d N. Y. S. Vols., Col. Baker,	400	200
" 22,	Recruits for 2d and 43d N. Y.,	17	17
" 22,	Recruits for 4th Rhode Island,	13	13
" 22,	Recruits for 131st N. Y., Lt. Fileston,	112	112
" 23,	Light Artillery, 6th New York,	303	303
" 23,	Recruits for 7th New York,	21	21
" 23,	Recruits for 77th New York,	255	140
" 23,	Recruits for 16th New York,	10	10
" 23,	Recruits for 24th Penn. Militia,	103	103
" 23,	Recruits for 12th Penn. Batt.,	7	7
" 23,	10th New Hampshire, Col. Donahue,	925	463
" 24,	Convalescent patients from Ft. Hamilton,	200	200
" 24,	21st New Jersey,	950	475
" 24,	6th Massachusetts,	950	475
" 24,	Recruits for 7th Rhode Island,	10	10
" 24,	158th New York,	625	312
" 24,	87th Ohio, paroled from Harper's Ferry,	960	480
" 25,	Recruits for 5th N. Y. Artillery,	18	18
" 25,	Recruits for 4th Rhode Island,	4	4

DATE.		MEN.	FED.
Sept. 25,	Recruits for Excelsior Brigade, N. Y.,	105	105
" 26,	26th New Jersey, Col. Morrison,	1020	510
" 26,	Recruits for 9th Vermont, 69th and 12th New York, &c.,	186	186
" 26,	Recruits for New York Regiments,	343	343
" 26,	23d New Jersey, Col. Cox,	975	490
" 27,	20th Pennsylvania Militia, Col. Wm B. Thomas and Staff,	334	167
" 27,	22d New Jersey, Col. Forrest,	914	447
" 28,	145th New York, Col. Allen,	850	425
" 28,	31st New York, Col. Barthond,	1002	501
" 28,	Recruits for 14th Brooklyn,	14	14
" 28,	12th New Hampshire, Col. Potter,	1002	501
" 28,	29th New Jersey, Col. Applegate,	960	480
" 28,	157th New York, Col. Brown,	990	495
" 29,	Recruits and deserters,	68	68
" 29,	Guards of 73 rebel prisoners,	22	22
" 30,	Recruits for different regiments,	100	100
" 30,	134th New York, Col. Danferth,	859	424
" 30,	24th New Jersey, Col. Robinson,	980	510
Oct. 1,	1st U. S. Sharpshooters, Lt. Branson,	51	51
" 2,	30th New Jersey, Col. Donaldson,	1022	510
" 2,	Recruits for New Jersey Regiments,	9	9
" 3,	28th New Jersey, Col. Miswell,	942	571

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Oct.	3, Recruits and deserters from N. Y. Regiments,	87	87
"	4, Recruits for Vt. Regt's, Capt. McCall,	242	242
"	4, Recruits for Columbia Indp't Cav.,	21	21
"	4, Recruits for 27th N.Y. Battery,	13	13
"	4, Sick and wounded from Capitol building, Washington,	450	230
"	4, 11th Mass. Battery, Capt. Jones,	154	154
"	4, Recruits for 29th New Jersey,	73	73
"	4, Squad from 8th New York Vols.,	20	20
"	4, Farnham Rifles, N. Y., Col. Leveride,	504	252
"	6, 13th New Hampshire, Col. Stevens,	1020	510
"	7, 11th Rhode Island, Col. Metcalf,	880	500
"	8, Recruits for 1st N.Y. Mt. Rifles,	13	13
"	8, Recruits for 1st Mass. Cavalry,	84	84
"	8, Recruits for 130th N.Y., and Band,	24	24
"	8, Recruits for other N.Y. Regt's, &c.,	47	47
"	8, 12th Vermont, Col. Blunt,	1048	524
"	8, 15th U. S., Sergt. Tockwood,	60	60
"	9, 133d New York, Col. Currie,	760	380
"	9, 142d N.Y. Col. Jailson,	1000	500
"	9, Recruits for 18th N.Y., 11th R.I., &c.,	178	178
"	10, Recruits for New York Regiments,	147	147
"	10, Recruits for 44th and 133d N.Y.,	78	78

DATE.		MEN.	FED.
Oct.	11, 27th New Jersey, Col. Mindle,	864	447
"	11, 14th N. Y., Col. Dewer and staff,	1000	500
"	12, 150th N.Y., Vols., Col. Kitchan,	915	455
"	12, "Dutchess Co.," N.Y., Col. Randall,	964	482
"	13, 146th N.Y., Col. Garnard,	830	415
"	14, Recruits for 5th, 9th, 10th and 30th New York,	100	100
"	15, 143d New York, Col. Devitt,	1000	500
"	16, Recruits for 2d Maine,	134	134
"	17, 170th New York, Col. McDermott,	780	390
"	18, Various recruits,	69	69
"	19, 14th New Hampshire, Col. Wilson,	956	478
"	19, 23d Maine, Col. Vergin,	927	465
"	19, Recruits for New York Regiments,	18	18
"	20, 25th Maine, Col. Fessenden,	930	465
"	21, 27th Maine, Col. Lapley,	953	476
"	21, 153d New York, Col. Martin,	890	445
"	22, Recruits for 77th and 52d N.Y.,	189	189
"	23, 22d Maine, Col. Yerrard,	882	441
"	23, 27th Conn., Col. Bostwick,	753	450
"	23, Recruits for 2d N. Y., Col. Harris,		
"	23, Light Cavalry, (Kilpatrick's Own,)	16	16
"	23, 152d N.Y., Col. Boyer,	840	420
"	24, Recruits for 28th N.Y.,	48	48

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Oct.	24, 15th Vermont, Col. Proctor,	940	470
"	24, 14th Vermont, Col. Nichols,	954	477
"	24, Recruits for 13th New York, S.V.,	148	148
"	25, 162d New York, Col. Benedict,	713	362
"	25, 26th Maine, Col. Hubbard,	956	478
"	26, Recruits New York Regiments,	174	174
"	26, 16th Vermont, Col. Veasey,	980	490
"	28, Recruits, 32; drafted men, 390,	422	239
"	31, Squads, recruits, &c.,	94	94

November. During this month, no considerable body of troops passed, but numerous squads, convalescent patients, drafted men, whose enumeration would not profit the reader. The aggregate was not less than 1734, all fed.

Dec.	3, 4th New York Heavy Artillery,	30	30
"	3, 4th New Jersey and 109th Penn.,	14	14
"	3, 103d New York,	24	24
"	3, Deserters from N. H. Regiments,	22	22
"	4, For 77th New York, &c., &c.,	50	50
"	5, Railroad and steamboat men,	20	20
"	5, Deserters in charge of 11th U. S ,	121	121
"	5, Squads for 1st R.I. and from N.Y.,	82	82
"	8, Convalescent patients,	113	113
"	16, Squads for various Regiments,	119	119
"	16, Convalescents, Ass't-Surgeon Crafts,	276	276

DATE.		MEN.	FED.
Dec. 16,	Recruits, Deserters, &c.,	190	190
" 17,	Laborers, Squads of Regiments,	183	183
" 17,	For 6th N.Y. Artillery,	19	19
" 17,	For various Regiments, &c.,	24	24
" 19,	Squads of different Regiments,	148	148
" 20,	50th Massachusetts, Col. Messer,	562	285
" 20,	Squad 20th N.Y.,	52	52
" 20,	Convalescents, Surgeon Lackley,	880	500
" 20,	4th N.Y. Cavalry, Col Downings,	80	80
" 22,	11th Maine, 5th N.Y., &c.,	47	47
" 29,	Recruits for different Regiments,	119	107
" 31,	Convalescents, Surgeon Copland,	163	163

CHAPTER XI.

Record of the Committee Continued—Different Regiments Passing in 1863.

In January, 1863, no body of troops as large as a battalion passed, and thus, for want of space, I shall only remark that recruits, convalescents, detachments, deserters, and such like, were fed at the Refreshment Saloon.

On the 16th, the sick and wounded for Washington, in number one hundred and fifty-one, passed in care of Surgeon Henderson, and on the 23d, a detachment of the Seventh Maine, under Captain Walker, numbering one hundred and twenty, were entertained.

On the 26th, Lieutenant-Colonel McEwing conducted a number of convalescents from Fort Schuyler and other places. The whole number was three hundred and sixty, of which one hundred and ninety-seven were fed at the Cooper Shop, and the rest at the Union Refreshment Saloon.

One hundred and sixty-six laborers from New York, for Aquia Creek, were fed, and eighty recruits the day before.

The troops that were fed in February, were pretty much of the same classes as in the previous month. Small, but

numerous squads were entertained. The largest body that passed, was a detachment of the One Hundred and Sixty-eight New York, numbering three hundred and thirty-eight, all fed. Their Colonel was Wm. R. Brown.

On the 25th, one hundred and thirty-five discharged soldiers, returning to their families, were fed.

On the 27th, one hundred and five men, stragglers for different regiments, New York and Eastern, were fed.

From the Sixth to the Tenth, New York Sharpshooters; from the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Ninth Companies, numbering, respectively, 71, 71, 78, 76 men were fed, and their officers.

Deserters from Virginia and North Carolina, seven in number, paid the Saloon a visit, and rejoiced to be so well fed, as they were not much used to a good meal.

On the 15th, the Fourth New York Cavalry, seventy-five in number, under their Colonel, Cesnola, paid a visit to the Saloon. This same Cesnola once placed the Author under an unjust arrest, cruel and arbitrary, against the Army Regulations, in Stafford Co., Va. The bravery of Cesnola, however, is so great, that on one occasion, being under arrest himself, and his regiment giving way before the enemy, he forgot his arrest, put himself at its head, and led it to victory. General Kilpatrick complimented him on the field, and presented him with his own sword, in honor of that

day. The reader is referred to the Author's work, "Kilpatrick and our Cavalry," where the subject has an illustration.

The smallest squad entertained this month was seven.

The record of March mentions only the Second New Hampshire returning home, five hundred and fifty-seven in number, Colonel Bailey. Fed, two hundred and thirty.

This is the only record made of this month. From the 1st to the 8th of April, seventy-nine stragglers were fed, and on the 10th, fifty-three recruits for different New York regiments. Co. C, U. S. Infantry, with band, going to Washington, numbering ninety-six, and a detachment of Eighty-eighth Ohio, under Major Weber, numbering sixty, were fed; on the 22d, ninety-one of various regiments, and on 28th, the Seventh New York, Colonel Von Choisly, five hundred men, passed; of the last regiment, two hundred and fifty were fed at the Saloon. On the 28th, a detachment of the Tenth New Jersey, numbering thirty-six, and the Eighth New York, seven hundred strong, are recorded as passing; of this last regiment, three hundred and fifty were fed at the Saloon. On the 29th, the National Guard, Tenth New York, and the Tenth Maine regiment, passed. The first, three hundred and fifty, fed one hundred and seventy-five; of the second, three hundred and eighty, fed two hundred. On the last day of the month, seven parolled

prisoners were feasted, and this closes this part of an important record.

Date.			Men.	Fed.
May	2,	Paroled prisoners,	20	20
"	2,	Recruits, 10th New Jersey,	10	10
"	5,	Deserters from New York Regiments, with a Provost Guard,	22	22
"	8,	Guard, 144th N. H., Colonel Barker,	417	220
"	9,	Guard, Returning from Ft. Delaware,	417	220
"	9,	4th New York, returning,	480	252
"	9,	20th New York, returning, Col. Leland,	400	200
"	9,	1st New York, S. Milit, Col. Leland,	400	160
"	10,	5th New York, Col. Duryea,	250	137
"	13,	16th N. Y, Col. Leaver,	750	350
"	14,	U. S. Cavalry, from California, for seat of war, Major Thompson,	421	218
"	14,	28th N. Y. S. M., returning home,	300	160
May	15,	Paroled prisoners, Capt. Davis,	150	150
"	"	18th N. Y. Rifles, Col. Myers,	520	265
"	17,	14th N. Y. S. Militia, Col. Davis,	436	218
"	21,	Officers and men for Washington,	85	85
"	22,	Paroled prisoners,	284	145
"	23,	31st N. Y. S. M., Col. Jones,	326	175
"	26,	11th Mass. Battery, going home,	153	153
"	"	2d N. H., Col. Bailey,	554	277

Date.		Men.	Fed.
May 28,	N. Y. S. Vol., recruits,	15	16
" 29,	30th N. Y. S. M., Col. Grening,	50	450
" 30,	Various regiments,	47	7
June 1,	From various regiments,	26	26
" "	New York recruits,	53	53
" 12,	27th, 39th, 43d and 63d Ohio,	333	347
" "	14th U. S.,	21	21
" 13,	24th N. J., Col. Robinson,	535	270
" "	Paroled prisoners,	325	150
" 14,	21st N. J., Col. Midlen,	650	325
" 15,	Various regiments,	9	9
" "	Paroled prisoners,	82	82
" 16,	22d N. J., going home, Col. Demauly,	780	380
" 18,	Stragglers,	18	18
" "	30th N. J., going home, Col. Laidlack,	800	400
" "	7th N. Y. S. M.,	70	70
" "	28th N. Y. S. M., Col. Taylor,	750	380
" 19,	17th N. Y. S. M., Col. Kaffert,	520	260
" "	Pennsylvania recruits,	80	80
" "	18th N. Y., Col. Aspinwall,	750	375
" "	26th N. Y., Major Maris,	750	375
" "	10th N. Y., Col Rowan	500	250
" "	13th Brooklyn,	250	125
" "	55th N. Y., National Guard,	500	250

Date.		Men.	Fed.
June 21,	4th N. Y. Artillery,	350	175
" "	56th N. Y. S. M.,	400	200
" "	Chester Guard, Penn.,	35	35
" "	— N. Y. S. M., Col. Boyer,	800	400
" 22,	12th " Col. Woud,	450	320
" "	6th "	600	300
" "	69th " Col. Boyle,	400	170
" "	52d "	500	250
" "	Heavy Artillery, N. J.,	120	120
" "	6th N. Y. S. M., Col. Maron,	493	250
" 23,	178th "	430	220
" "	13th N. Y. Cavalry,	500	250
" "	Stragglers,	56	56

In July, 19th, the 10th New Jersey, numbering 800, were fed at the saloon; and on the 25th, 150 of the 55th New York State Militia, returning home: its whole force was 250. The 21st New York State Militia, under Col. Wright, numbering 300, passed on the 28th, when 150 were fed; and on the last day of the month, the recruits of different regiments, and some army nurses, in all 31, received such comfort in the inner man as made them satisfied. Several surgeons and others wrote on the Record Book, that due satisfaction and good victuals were obtained at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. The Record itself is cu-

rious and useful, as showing how, in different months, a lull will take place, and squads call; then great regiments in hot haste for the battle-field, or returning to civil life, will pass on their way, and these require the pabulum which keeps alive the animal creation.

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Aug. 1,	175th Pa., returning, Col. Dyer,	512	256
" "	50th N. H., Col. Hapgood,	182	182
" "	Portions of regiments,	100	100
" "	37th Mass., returning,	676	340
" "	5th Wisconsin, Col. Cettin,	500	250
" "	1st Massachusetts, Col. Baldwin	350	350
" "	20th Indiana,	350	350
" 2,	174th Penn., Col. Nice,	484	240
" 3,	National Guard, State Militia,	425	220
" 5,	Invalid Corps &c.,	20	20
" "	From Philadelphia hospitals	111	111
" 7,	N. Y. S. M., 17th regiment,	280	280
" 8,	From various,	26	26
" 11,	Paroled prisoners,	258	258
" 13,	Stragglers,	18	18
" "	Paroled prisoners,	52	52
" 14,	176th Pennsylvania,	600	600
" 15,	46th Pennsylvania, Col. Ustlin,	242	242
" 20,	Convalescents,	220	220

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Aug. 22,	Sherman's Battery, 15th N. Y.,	80	80
" 24,	Merchants' Regiment, Pa.,	1000	500
" 25,	Provost Guard, with deserters,	12	12
" 27,	Corn Exchange, Col. Murphy,	80	160

It will be seen many regiments at this time were returning. For information respecting the requisitions for troops, see the portions of this work that refer to our national history. The stream to and from, was constant, and kept up for all the years the rebellion lasted.

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Sept. 1,	178th N. Y., Capt. Gaudater,	84	84
" 2,	Stragglers from various,	43	43
" 4,	— Cavalry, N. Y., Col. Olmstead,	320	160
" 5,	3d Md. Cav., Col. Levis,	120	120
" "	5th N. Y. Artillery,	84	84
" 8,	Recruits for New York regiments,	38	38
" "	Stragglers, &c.,	26	26
" 13,	14th U. S. Inf., and 25 officers,	396	220
" 14,	2d Vermont, Col. Walbride,	471	236
" "	6th Vermont, Col. Barney,	355	355
" 15,	5th Michigan Inf., Col. Puffend,	230	230
" 21,	3d Md. Cav., Col. Levis,	320	175
" 24,	15th N. Y. Cav., Col. Richeson,	300	175
" 26,	Batt., 5th N. J. Art., Capt. Warren,	121	121

DATE.			MEN.	FED.
Sept.	27,	18th N. Y. Cav., Major Brady,	350	175
"	"	Stragglers,	55	55
Oct.	3,	13th N. Y. Artillery,	23	23
"	7,	21st N. Y. Cav., Col. Tolman,	390	200
"	"	19th Penn. Cav., Capt. McGuire,	104	104
"	8,	Provost Guard,	60	60
"	"	Paroled prisoners for N. Y.,	262	262
"	14,	Recruits for Vermont regiments,	43	43
"	"	Provost Guard, Phila.,	12	12
"	15,	152d N. Y., Col. Ferguson,	428	224
"	"	1st Mass., Col. Golon,	450	230
"	"	5th N. Y. Art., Lt. Weir,	110	110
"	"	37th Mass., Col. Edwards,	700	350
"	"	20th Indiana, Major Galbraith,	500	250
"	16,	6th U. S. C. Troops, Col. Wagner,	800	800
"	"	26th Michigan, Col. Ferar,	531	270
"	"	5th Wisconsin, Col. Allen,	538	270
"	17,	15th N. Y. Cav., Col. Richardson,	225	120
"	19,	20th Penn., Lt. Ely,	42	42
"	"	35th N. Y., Col. Cladick,	750	375
"	21,	16th N. Y. Cav., Capt. McNickels,	86	86
"	"	21st N. Y. Cav., Capt. McNulty,	80	80
"	22,	17th N. Y., 1st Vet. N. Y. regiment, Col. Grower,	750	375

DATE.		MEN.	FED.
Oct. 22,	2d N. Y. Cav., 2d Vet. N. Y. regiment, Col. Cresswell,	628	320
" 23,	Squad, 23d N. Y.,	42	42
" "	178th N. Y., Col. Wehler,	487	300
" 24,	Recruits for 16th and 18th N. Y. Cav.,	300	150
" "	2d Mass. Cavalry,	93	93
" 27,	5th N. Y. Zouaves, Lt. Wilson,	266	138
" 29,	Sick and Wounded from Washington hospitals, Surgeon Vandyke,	800	400
" "	Sick and Wounded from Annapolis Junction,	240	120
" "	Stragglers from 14th Oct. to date,	285	285
" 30,	Convalescents, Lt. Palmer,	162	162
" "	Convalescents from Washington,	700	350
Nov. 3,	14th U. S., Lt. Livezely,	48	48
" "	Recruits for 178th N. Y.,	14	14
" 4,	Stragglers,	31	31
" 6,	183d Penn., Lt. Ottinger,	40	40
" 7,	Recruits for 4th Union League regt.,	15	15
" 8,	1st and 2d Detachm'ts Invalid Corps,	95	95
" 10,	Recruits for 8th U. S. C. T.,	100	100
" "	Guard,	10	10
" 13,	2d Vermont Vet. Cav., Capt. Becker,	200	200
" 16,	34th N. J., Col. Lawrence,	800	400

Date.			Men	Fed.
Nov.	18,	Stragglers during week,	24	24
"	25,	Stragglers during week,	27	27
"	"	2d U. S. C. T., Col. Fellows,	950	475
"	26,	Guard, 183d Penn.,	7	7
Dec.	3,	Recruits, 9th N. Y.,	35	35
"	5,	Provost Guard, Phila.,	25	25
"	9,	1st Mass. Heavy Art., Lt. Wilber,	64	64
"	"	1st Conn. Cav., Lt. Dyer,	47	47
"	"	1st " Art., Lt. Williams,	65	64
"	9	2d N. Y. Vet. Cav., Col. Chapter,	124	124
"	"	Stragglers during week,	39	39
"	10,	14th N. H., Lt. Stone,	41	41
"	15,	U. S. Invalid Corps, 1st from Vermont, with troops,	200	200
"	16,	2d U. S. Battery, Lt. Moore,	43	43
"	17,	Recruits for 2d Conn. Battery,	9	9
"	"	Guard of 1st Conn. Cav., with deserters from rebels,	36	36
"	19,	Conn. recruits, Capt. Sheldon,	233	150
"	"	Stragglers for week,	61	61
"	24,	Recruits for 11th Vt., with Guard,	300	600
"	25,	Recruits for 19th Me., with Guard,	764	191
"	26,	Provost Guard, Phila., Maj. J. Welsh,	220	600

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Dec. 29,	Recruits, with Guard,	195	600
" 30,	2d Conn. Art.,	67	134
" "	Recruits for various regiments,	227	260
" "	Provost Guard, Phila.,	8	8

CHAPTER XII.

Reception and Entertainment of Troops in 1864—Record Continued.

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Jan.	2, Recruits for Conn. Regiments, Major Wyan,	220	110
"	2, Recruits for Vermont Regiments, Capt. Brysam,	248	375
"	2, Recruits for Vermont Regiments, Sergt. Fry,	17	17
"	5, Recruits for 77th N. Y., Capt. Deman,	158	158
"	5, Recruits for Connecticut Regiments, Major Blakely,	283	400
"	6, 67th New York, returning, Col. Van Ness,	214	107
"	7, Recruits for Maine Regiments, Col. Camer,	239	117
"	8, Recruits for N. J. Regiments, Capt. Evans,	220	110
"	8, Band,	32	32
"	10, 2d Mass , Major Lanagan,	750	1200

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Jan.	10, 66th N. J., returning home, Major Nelson,	135	135
"	10, 28th Pennsylvania, Col. Ahe,	294	147
"	10, Escort, Henry Guards, Capt. Spear,	100	100
"	12, 7th New York, returning home, Col. Spaulding	236	118
"	13, Recruits for Vermont Regiments,	175	350
"	14, Recruits and Guard, Capt. Burnham,	434	434
"	15, Recruits and 32d Mass., Capt. Bancroft,	350	195
"	16, 95th Pennsylvania, Capt. McFarlan,	200	200
"	16, Recruits and Guard, 5th N. Y. Artillery,	145	145
"	19, Recruits for different Regiments,	596	1021
"	21, Convalescents,	22	22
"	23, Recruits for Maine Regiments, Capt. Moore,	266	133
"	23, 102d N. Y., returning, Capt. Steyman,	250	125
"	28, Recruits passing on several days,	360	360
"	31, 109th Pennsylvania and Invalid Corps, with prisoners,	225	115
Feb.	1, Provost Guard and prisoners,	111	111
"	4, 7th Maine, Capt. Mitchell, five officers,	152	152
"	6, Recruits for Maine Regiments, Major Wyan,	142	142

DATE:		MEN.	FED.
Feb.	6, 19th Mass., Col. Devereux, fifteen officers,	170	170
"	7, Recruits for colored Regiments, Capt. Waight,	81	81
"	7, 93d and 43d N. Y., Col. Crocker,	500	250
"	9, 73d N. Y., Veteran Volunteers Col. Burns,	110	330
"	10, 22d U. S., colored, Col. Giddo,	1000	500
"	11, 94th N. Y., Veteran Volunteers, Lt. Doolittle,	117	234
"	12, 99th Penn., Col. A. Leidy,	255	125
"	13, Howell's 3d New York Battery,	65	65
"	14, Ulster Guards, 20th N. Y., S. M., Col. Gates,	167	167
"	14, District Columbia Cavalry, Capt. Sauferd,	90	90
"	15, 1st N. Y., Veteran Cavalry, Maj. Quinn,	440	440
"	15, 28th Penn., 2 Companies, Major Fitzpatrick,	60	120
"	17, 3d U. S. Infantry, returning, Lt. Page,	62	62
"	17, 26th N. Y. Veteran Volunteers,	500	250
"	18, Massachusetts Cavalry Guard,	80	240
"	18, 1st Mass. Cavalry Guard, Capt. Hopkins,	270	135
"	19, U. S. troops from Conn., Capt. Krouse,	54	54

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Feb. 23,	N. Y. Engineers, 50th, 105; N. Y., 108th, 89,	194	206
" 24,	Recruits for Massachusetts Regiments and 23d Massachusetts Regiment,	474	351
" 26,	16th N. J., Capt. Hayes,	53	53
" 27,	Prisoners and Guard, Invalid Corps, Recruits from Elmira, N. Y., for different Regiments, Lt. Dudley,	130	130
" 28,	Laborers from Gusboro Point, D. C.,	10	10
" 28,	14th New Hampshire, Col. Wilson,	780	400

The last regiment was on its way to join General Banks' Department of the Gulf.

March. This month has few records. On the 1st, recruits for Maine regiments, under Captain Frease, numbering five hundred and forty men, had three hundred fed. On the 2d, 10th New York Cavalry, two hundred and seventy strong, had one hundred and thirty-five fed. Col. Juren was commander. On the 5th April, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Staunton, numbering three hundred and fifty men, were all fed. This is the only record for the month.

Date.		Men.	Fed.
May 3,	U. S. colored troops, Col. Hall,	348	174
" 3,	Colored Guard, 40; squad from hospital,	44	44

Date.		Men.	Fed.
May	4, Company A, Coast Guard, Maine Volunteers,	101	303
"	4, Pioneers and Guard, Maine Regiments,	171	171
"	7, Massachusetts 5th colored Cavalry, Maj. Adams,	284	140
"	9, Massachusetts 5th colored Cavalry, 1st Batt.,	171	171
"	17, Recruits for Massachusetts Regiments,	126	126
"	17, Guard, V. R. Corps, Captain Hood,	103	103
"	27, Substitutes and Guard,	64	64
June	2, Convalescents for Washington,	881	440
"	5, 2d New Jersey, going home,	283	150
"	7, 1st New Jersey, going home,	196	196
"	8, 3d and 4th Penn. Reserves, Sergt. Reed,	20	20
"	8, Sick and wounded, from Washington,	987	500
"	14, 9th Mass., 5 Companies, Col. Hurley,	135	135
"	14, Men in charge of U. S. horses,	8	8
"	16, Massachusetts troops for Boston,	204	204
"	17, Sick and wounded for New York,	567	290
"	17, 1st Pennsylvania Reserves,	192	576
"	17, 2d Penn. Reserves,	130	130
"	17, 7th Penn. Reserves,	88	289

These troops arrived on the 7th, and left on the 17th. They were under Brigadier-General McCandless.

DATE.		MEN.	FED.
June 18,	5th Mass. Volunteers, returning, Col. Johnston,	255	130
" 18,	11th Mass. Volunteers, returning, Col. Tiff,	238	123
" 21,	Drafted men from Hart's Island, New York harbor,	66	66
" 21,	4th Maine, returning, Col. Walker,	148	148
" 22,	Wounded men, Surgeon Anderson,	1000	350
" 23,	2d Vermont, returning, Capt. Caully,	145	145
" 23,	10th Mass., returning, Col. Parsons,	231	125
" 25,	Wounded men,	20	20
" 26,	71st Penn., Col. R. Penn Smith,	152	152
" 27,	Convalescents from West Philadelphia Hospital,	150	150
" 27,	Saunder's Cadets, Major Dacor,	40	40
" 27,	5th Maine Volunteers, Col. Edwards,	176	176
" 27,	Detachment 3d U. S., Lt. Hall,	20	20
" 27,	N. Y. S. Volunteers,	27	27
" 28,	37th N. Y. S. Volunteers, Col. Grubb,	750	375
" 29,	23d Veteran Reserve Corps,	6	12
" 29,	12th Massachusetts, Col. Bates,	193	193
" 30,	58th Penn. Volunteers, Col. Redmond,	303	303
July 1,	92d New York Volunteers,	101	101
" 3,	62d New York Volunteers, Capt. Baker,	98	98

Date.		Men.	Fed.
July	4, 32d Veteran Reserve Corps, Captain Negley,	5	20
"	4, Detachments for Fort Delaware,	40	120
"	8, Enlisted men from Alexandria,	22	22
"	9, 10th Veteran Reserve Corps,	600	300
"	9, 24th Veteran Reserve Corps, N. Y., Capt. Gibbs,	123	123
"	11, Sailors from N. Y. to Baltimore,	207	207
"	13, Union League Guards, Penn., Capt. Rowbotham,	60	60
"	13, Squads, different Regiments,	27	54
"	14, Squads of Ohio and Maine Regiments,	19	19
"	16, Detachments of Ohio Regiments,	47	136
"	18, 4th Veteran Reserves, Capt. Newburg,	424	212
"	19, 3d Veteran Infantry, Col. Leare,	76	152
"	20, 13th Mass., Col. Leonard,	227	136
"	21, Mass., S. M., 6th, one hundred days' men, Col. Followbee,	995	547
"	21, 23d, 93d, N. Y., Col. Chambers,	340	170
"	21, 175 rebel prisoners, who took the oath of allegiance and enlisted in the U. S. Navy, John D. Hart commanding,	175	175
"	21, Reserves from Harrisburg, Penn.,	89	89
"	21, Detachment from Louisville, Ky.,	7	7

DATE.	MEN.	FED.
July 21, 20th Penn., (100 days' men,) Col. Taylor,	1200	600
" 25, Stragglers from various Regiments,	45	45
" 25, Guard, with naval recruits,	220	520
" 27, Recruits, Sergt. Bullock,	5	5
" 27, 8th Mass. Volunteers, (100 days' men,)	925	463
" 29, 5th Mass. Volunteers, (100 days' men,)	970	485
" 30, Battery G, Penn. Artillery, from Fort Delaware, Col. Pearson,	52	208
" 31, Discharged and wounded, from Washington,	34	136

It is thus seen that the hundred days' men were about this month. A grand design of these loyal States to succor the country in its need.

Aug. 2,	Deserters' Guard, Vet. Reserve,	15	15
" "	Mass. 60th, One hundred days' men,	913	447
" 3,	11th Vet. Reserves, Capt. Marsh,	95	95
" "	Detachment, 84th N. Y.,	13	13
" 5,	11th Vet. Reserves, Capt. Carr,	101	101
" 6,	25th Maine, Adjutant Shirley,	254	254
" 9,	8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Co. I,	12	12
" 13,	3d Penn. Cav., Capt. Wetherill,	250	125
" 14,	9th Vet. Reserves, with prisoners,	30	30
" 18,	Deserters, and Guard of 34th N. Y.,	19	19

DATE.			MEN.	FED.
Aug.	20,	194th New York, Captain Winnard, and officers,	137	137
"	"	21st Penn. Guard, from Pottsville,	4	4
"	"	58th Penn. Vet. Vols., Maj. Winn,	200	200.
"	23,	6th Mass. for Fort Delaware,	487	1461
"	"	Part of 2d Vet. Reserve, and 21st Mass., Guard,	19	19
"	24,	18th Mass., Col. White,	131	131
"	25,	157th Ohio, Col. Heuson,	870	447
"	"	23d Penn., Col. Glenn,	200	400
"	26,	3d N. H., Capt. Houghton,	184	184
"	"	Squads and Stragglers for week,	250	250
"	29,	Vet. Res. Corps from Ft. Delaware,	30	60
"	"	Stragglers from different regiments,	150	300
"	31,	6th N. Y. S. M., Col. Gilkison,	90	90
"	"	2d N. Y. Cav., Col. Hackhaus,	148	148
Sept.	1,	65th N. Y., Quartermaster Hedden,	73	73
"	2,	16th Veteran Reserves,	40	40
"	"	Penn. Battery, (Delaware,)	102	306
"	5,	1st N. J. Artillery,	20	20
"	"	67th Penn., (detachment,)	16	16
"	"	1st Penn. Cav.,	350	175
"	6,	Battery G, Ind. Penn. Artillery,	16	16
"	"	32d Vet. Reserves,	580	290

DATE.		MEN.	FED.
Sept. 6,	23d Vet. Reserves,	623	310
" "	82d Penn.,	130	130
" 7,	National Guard, 93d N. Y., (recruits,)	8	8
" "	Patapsco Guard, Indpt., Md.,	11	11
" "	3d Mass. Batt., Capt. Martin,	88	88
" "	21st Penn. Cav.,	5	5
" "	3d Mass. Battery, supper,	88	88
" 9,	3d N. H. Heavy Artillery,	130	130
" 12,	90th N. Y.,	131	131
" 14,	5 Companies N. H. Heavy Artillery,	144	144
" "	Convalescents from Mass.,	195	195
" 15,	Guard of 34th N. J., with prisoners,	18	18
" 16,	6th Co. N. H. Heavy Artillery,	151	151
" 19,	6th Penn. Cav., Lt. Beidler,	8	8
" 20,	38th N. J., Lt. Worline,	180	180
" 21,	Convalescents,	34	34
" "	6th Vet. Res. Corps, as Guards,	30	30
" 22,	Convalescents,	7	7
" "	203d Pa., Birney's Sharpshooters,	1000	500
" "	9th N. H. Heavy Artillery,	148	148
" "	2d R. I., Capt. Boner,	85	85
" "	21st Vet. Reserve Corps,	9	9
" 23,	7th Vet. Reserve Corps,	9	9
" 26,	18th Penn., Capt. Egil,	510	255

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Sep	26, Young's Battery,	20	60
"	28, U. S. C. T., 127th regiment,	1000	500
"	" 45th U. S. C. T.,	9	9
"	29, 15th Maine,	247	247
"	" Maine, unorganized,	101	101
"	" 37th N. J., Col. Smith,	675	338
"	" Penn. recruits,	133	133
"	" 38th N. J., Capt. Wilson,	261	261
"	30, 199th Penn., Col. Lechler,	550	275
"	" Convalescents,	8	8
Oct.	1, Recruits from Maine,	27	27
"	3, Drafted men, 199th Penn.,	130	130
"	" Detachments from various,	15	15
"	4, 38th N. J , Capt. Minton,	297	297
"	" 199th Penn., Capt. Monroe	101	101
"	" 39th N. J., Capt. Rodgers,	485	250
"	5, 10th Connecticut, Capt. Goodyear,	162	162
"	" Recruits for New Jersey regiments,	61	61
"	10, Batt. A, Mass. Art., 76 recruits,	89	89
"	" Guard, Vet. Res., with prisoners,	19	19
"	" 39th N. J., Det., Capt. Bonnie,	281	281
"	13, U. S. C. T., 41st regt., Maj. Weld,	280	280
"	" 29th Me., recruits, Capt. Prag,	219	219
"	14, 39th N. J., Col. Wildrick,	183	92

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Oct. 17,	N. H. recruits, Lt. Backus,	12	12
" 19,	Guard, with deserters, &c.,	27	27
" "	9th Conn., Col. Conhill,	82	82
" "	Squad, 58th Pa., and 95th Pa.	181	181
" 20,	1st Conn. Heavy Art.,	137	137
" 21,	Convalescents,	29	29
" 22,	84th N. Y. S. M., Col. Conkling,	636	636
" 26,	26th Mass., Provost Guard, &c.,	130	130
" "	Recruits for Maine regiments,	70	70
" 28,	1st Vermont Cav., Maj. Grover,	218	109
" "	Detachment from Camp Distribu'n,	22	22
" 30,	18th Conn. Vols., Col. Beale,	450	225
" 31,	Guard, and prisoners, 4, 192d Pa.,	89	89
" "	Paroled prisoners, Lt. Hood,	135	135
" "	Recruits for 196th Penn.,	19	19
" "	93d N. Y. S. M., Col. Bowe,	434	222
Nov. 1,	8th Mass. Militia,	870	435
" "	42d " " Col. Steadman,	908	530
" "	Vet. Res. Corp, Lt. Sheppard,	12	12
" 2,	1st Me. Cav., Maj. Thacher,	155	155
" "	88th Ohio, Detach. 8th Mich., &c.,	7	7
" "	Stragglers during week,	60	60
" 3,	Co. E, 7th U. S. Inf.,	48	48
" "	Sick and wounded from Petersburg,	800	400

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Nov.	4, Sick and Wounded from Washington hospitals,	700	350
"	" 193d Penn., Corporal Frick,	40	40
"	" Squads returning home,	48	48
"	6, 5th Mass. S. M., Col. Peirson,	950	475
"	" Companies 3d Penn. Art.,	72	72
"	10, Squad, 192d Penn. Militia,	80	80
"	" Squad, 192d Penn. Militia,	15	15
"	11, N. H. Vet. Reserve Corps,	98	98
"	" Guards, with deserters, &c.,	22	22
"	12, 18th Conn. Vols., Lt. Peale,	425	213
"	15, Convalescent from hospitals,	179	179
"	" Convalescent from hospitals,	63	63
"	18, 16th Mass. Batt.,	89	89
"	" Convalescents,	125	125
"	19, 91st N. Y., Capt. Felthouse,	12	120
"	30, Convalescents from 19th to date,	594	594
Dec.	2, Guard, deserters and prisoners,	30	30
"	3, Recruits, 2d U. S. Art,	51	51
"	" Convalescents, stragglers, deserters,	60	60
"	4, Sick and wounded from Washington hospitals,	190	190
"	5, Paroled prisoners,	125	125
"	8, 10th Guard, Vet. Reserves,	15	15

Date.		Men.	Fed.
Dec. 10,	21st Penn. Cav., squad,	12	12
" 12,	Convalescents,	5	5
" 13,	4th Mich., detachment,	70	70
" 14,	Guards, with deserters, convalescents,	89	89
" 16,	Detachment,	150	150
" 17,	88th Ohio, Lt. Ivory,	5	5
" 22,	Convalescents, squads,	31	31
" 26,	Detachments,	216	498
" "	14th Conn., Col. Blun,	139	139
" "	14th Maine, Adjt. Duloff,	45	45
" 28,	Guard,	3	3
" 29,	Recruits from Nashville, Tenn.,	202	202
" "	Guards, with recruits for Mass. regts.,	120	120
" 30,	Drafted men, Lt. Harst,	21	21
" "	Recruits' Guard,	16	16

CHAPTER XIII.

Regiments Entertained at the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon in 1865.—Record Continued.

DATE.		MEN.	FED.
Jan. 1,	Detachments from Nashville,	115	115
" 1,	Detachments from Nashville,	150	201
" 1,	Detachments from Nashville,	201	201
" 3,	Squads, stragglers, &c.,	189	189
" 4,	Guards and recruits, squad, &c.,	180	180
" 5,	Detachments from Nashville,	171	171
" 7,	Guard from hospital, Beverly, N. J.,	11	11
" 8,	Detachment for Sherman,	215	215
" 11,	Squads and guard, Veteran Reserve Corps,	221	221
" 24,	Squads from Ohio,	7	7
" 25,	Stragglers, escaped prisoners, &c.,	334	334
" 27,	Convalescents from Louisville, Ky.,	33	33
" 31,	Different detachments,	230	460

Feb. Detachments, convalescents, squads and guards passed this month, and no important body of troops were fed at one time, except the following: On the 17th, the 14th Pennsylvania, Col. Dana and staff, with 450 men, 225 of

whom were fed; detachments from Louisville, Ky., numbering 152, had two meals; and detachments of different regiments on the 8th, in number 192, were all fed. Some squads and detachments, guards, &c., were on important duty, and though not enumerated here, are important to be considered, in due estimate of what service they rendered, and what service was rendered them in supplying the refection so much required.

Date.		Men.	Fed.
March 1,	Stragglers during the week,	215	215
" 2,	Squads from Cincinnati, Ohio,	3	3
" 3,	Guards and recruits from Camp Cadwallader,	26	52
" 5,	Paroled prisoners,	500	300
" 6,	Guard from Beverly Hospital,	6	6
" 6,	Guard from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,	4	4
" 8,	Guard with substitutes,	105	105
" 8,	Convalescents with guard,	180	180
" 8,	Detachments, Captain Young,	100	100
" 8,	Stragglers during week,	850	850
" 8,	Guard with prisoners, from Ft. Del.,	11	33
" 9,	Guard 143d Penn., Lt. Potter,	26	26
" 9,	Guard 142d Penn., Lt. Cassaway,	27	27
" 10,	Guard with deserters,	78	78
" 12,	Escaped prisoners and guard,	14	14

Date.		Men.	Fed
Mar. 15,	Guards of different regiments,	20	60
" 16,	Drafted men and substitutes,	124	124
" 17,	Guard from New York,	65	65
" 17,	Stragglers during the week,	350	350
" 18,	Deserters and guard,	65	65
" 20,	Paroled prisoners,	35	70
" 20,	Paroled prisoners for Connecticut,	100	100
" 22,	Convalescents, prisoners, &c.,	48	48
" 23,	Guard with substitutes, &c.,	130	130
" 29,	Guards, squads, &c.,	26	26
" 30,	Stragglers in 2 weeks,	385	385
" 30,	8th United States, Colored,	36	36
" 30,	Paroled prisoners from Richmond,	350	350

April. This month a considerable number of squads and detachments were fed at the saloon, in the aggregate numbering 2,135.

May. Up to the 7th inconsiderable bodies were fed. Their number was 117.

Date.		Men.	Fed.
May 7,	Stragglers,	168	168
" 9,	Guard 13th Veteran Reserve,	6	6
" 9,	62d New York Volunteers,	114	114
" 13,	Stragglers to and from Washington,	154	154
" 15,	59th New York Volunteers,	300	175

Date.		Men.	Fed.
May 16,	16th Veteran Reserve,	8	8
" 21,	Prisoners from Camp Parole,	200	200
" 21,	Detachments for Washington,	7	7
" 23,	Squads and stragglers,	204	204
" 26,	11th Veteran Reserve Corps,	940	426
" 26,	21st Veteran Reserve, Lt. Lyon,	91	273
" 27,	21st Vet. Reserve from Indianapolis,	82	82
" 28,	201st Pennsylvania, Capt. Caroll,	690	340
" 28,	202d Pennsylvania, Col. Albright,	1000	500
" 29,	79th Highlanders, detachment,	90	90
" 29,	Stragglers during the week,	60	60
" 31,	114th Pennsylvania, Collis' Zouaves,	290	290

Major-General Collis and staff. This splendid organization which aided our country so well under its illustrious leader, was now going into private life, and the hand of Collis, that could wield the sword so well, inscribed these lines on the Record Book of the Committee now before me:

"Discharged by reason of disbandment of the victorious armies of the United States. God be praised!"

Brevet-Brig.-Gen. C. H. T. Collis.

This officer was commissioned afterwards Major-General.

DATE.		MEN.	FED.
June	2, 14th Conn. Volunteers, discharged, Col. Ellis,	227	227
"	2, 11th New York Batt., discharged, Capt. Davey,	140	140
"	2, 99th Penn., returning, Capt. Anderson,	78	78
"	2, 5th New York Detachment, term expired,	91	91
"	3, 3d Maine Batt., term expired,	141	141
"	3, 2d Maine Batt., term expired,	158	158
"	4, 1st N. J. Batt., Capt. Clark,	303	303
"	4, 1st N. H. Batt., Capt. Dakin,	149	149
"	4, 35th N. J., Lt. Haughwont,	83	83
"	4, 12th N. Y., Capt. Clark,	120	120
"	4, 121st Penn., term out,	211	211
"	4, 5th N. Y., Major Shickheardt,	730	365
"	4, 7th N. Y., Col. Shaick,	500	250
"	5, 124th N. Y., Capt. Quick,	474	235
"	5, 5th Mass. Batt., Major Philips,	142	142
"	5, 39th Mass. Volunteers, Maj. Kensler,	341	176
"	5, 146th N. Y., Capt. Jones,	120	120
"	5, 120th N. Y., Col. Lockwood,	412	412
"	5, 40th N. Y. Vet. Heavy Artillery,	225	225
"	5, 186th N. Y., Col. Marsh,	600	300
"	5, Convalescents discharged from hospital,	10	10

Date.		Men.	Fed.
June	6, 11th N. H., Col. Harrison,	360	180
"	6, Penn. Artillery, Batt. D, Capt. Rhodes,	151	151
"	6, 29th Maine Detachment, Capt. Butler,	68	68
"	6, 3d N. J. Batt., Maj. Woerner,	145	145
"	6, 8th N. J., Capt. McFord,	144	144
"	6, 198th Penn., 6th Union League, Maj. Stanton,	960	498
"	6, 90th N. Y., Sergt. Wetmore,	52	52
"	6, 17th Maine, Adjt. Parker,	550	275
"	6, 3d Vermont Batt., Capt. Stuart,	195	195
"	6, 7th Maine Batt., Capt. Twitchell,	173	173
"	6, Convalescents for their regiments,	73	73
"	6, 61st Mass., Maj. Dod,	163	163
"	6, 20th Maine, Col. Merrill,	301	301
"	7, 16th Maine, Col. Silden,	316	158
"	7, Stragglers, from May 17th,	180	180
"	8, 12th New Jersey, Col. Chew,	331	331
"	8, 11th New Jersey, Col. Schoonover,	335	335
"	8, 61st New York, Capt Williams,	61	61
"	8, 1st Maine heavy Artillery, Col. Smith,	240	240
"	8, 69th, 63d and 52d N. J. detachments,	225	112
"	9, 133d New York, Col. Currie,	515	258
"	9, 36th Mass. Col. Barker,	315	157
"	9, 119th N. Y., Col. Lockman,	216	216

DATE.		MEN.	FED.
June 9,	Detachments,	15	15
" 9,	Detachments,	40	40
" 9,	150th N. Y., Col. Smith,	509	254
" 10,	123d New York, Col. Farmer,	555	278
" 10,	13th New Jersey, Col. Haines,	400	200
" 10,	Men going to see Review in Phila,	200	200
" 10,	Meals furnished after Review,		1300
" 11,	68th Penn., Scott Legion, Col. Tippen,	400	200
" 11,	1st Vermont Cavalry, Major Scholefield,	330	200
" 11,	68th Penn., Capt. Guest,	50	50
" 11,	35th Mass. Infantry, Col. Conruth,	266	266
" 12,	3rd R. I. Artillery, Capt. Paines,	98	98
" 12,	18th N. H. Infantry, Col. Cleugh,	362	180
" 12,	9th N. H., Inf., Major Chandler,	260	130
" 12,	33d Mass., Col. Doane,	210	105
" 13,	134th N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Jackson,	265	132
" 14,	91st N. Y. Volunteers, Capt. Harwood,	801	400
" 14,	Companies of 202d Pennsylvania, Capt. Haganour,	175	525
" 14,	20th Connecticut, Capt. Smith,	335	178
" 14,	2d R. I. Batt., Lt. Harlin,	137	137
" 14,	3d N. Y. Ind. Battery, Capt. McClane,	120	120
" 16,	118th New York, Col. Nichols,	326	168
" 16,	9th Veteran Infantry, Col. Barney,	567	289

Date.		Men.	Fed.
June 17,	1st N. H. Heavy Artillery, Col. Long,	1298	650
" 17,	4th N. J. Detachment, Sergt. Daner,	20	20
" 18,	7th N. Y. Artillery, Major Anable,	381	202
" 18,	34th Mass. Infantry, Capt. Lincoln,	370	185
" 18,	29th Company Unattached Artillery, Massachusetts,	146	146
" 18,	201st Penn., Capt. McCanolle,	600	277
" 18,	39th N. J., Col. Close,	800	400
" 19,	4th N. J., Lt. Batty,	215	108
" 19,	Convalescents from Whitehall Hospital,	70	70
" 20,	4th Mass. Heavy Artillery, Col. King,	1688	444
" 20,	Battery I, 2d Penn. Vol. Lt. Artillery, Lt. Buchanan,	162	162
" 20,	77th N. Y. Volunteers, Lt. Houland,	94	94
" 20,	2d N. J. Cavalry, Lt. O'Donahue,	51	51
" 21,	25th Mass. Cavalry, Col. Sulley,	396	198
" 21,	30th N. Y. Batt., Sergt. Kromer,	86	86
" 21,	14th N. J., Col. Janeway,	431	216
" 21,	Detachments of Vermont Regiments, Lt. Ray,	766	385
" 21,	Stragglers from June 7th to date,	300	300
" 22,	Battery G, 1st Penn. Reserves, Lt. Artillery,	124	248
" 22,	9th N. J. Volunteers, Lt. Cogan,	191	191

Date.		Men.	Fed.
June 23,	37th Mass., Capt. Edwards,	400	200
" 24,	5th New York Heavy Artillery, Capt. Knaske,	170	170
" 24,	3d Mass. Artillery, Lt. Bamtors,	200	100
" 24,	15th N. J., Major Davis,	468	234
" 24,	Veteran Reserve Corps, Sergt. Earl,	98	98
" 24,	106th N. Y., Col. McDonald,	472	472
" 24,	5th N. Y. Artillery, Capt. Clark,	125	125
" 25,	Discharged soldiers from Washington,	262	262
" 27,	10th N. Y. Artillery, Adjt. Wheelock,	965	488
" 27,	1st Mass. Cavalry, Major Frolling,	426	213
" 27,	5th Regiment, 3d Battery, N. Y. Artillery, Major Wilber,	327	264
" 27,	11th Regiment, 1st Vermont Artillery, Capt. Austin,	661	330
" 27,	121st N. Y., Col. Alcott,	362	180
" 27,	1st Regiment N. Y. Lincoln Cavalry,	569	285
" 28,	6th Vermont Vol., Col. Lincoln,	320	320
" 28,	18th Conn. Volunteers, Col. Peale,	661	330
" 28,	5th N. Y. Ind. Battery, Lt. Riker,	124	124
" 28,	20th Penn., Col. Bachman,	700	350
" 28,	Stragglers during the week,	310	310
" 28,	40th N. Y. Volunteers, Col. Cameron,	490	250
" 30,	77th N. Y., Col. Can,	242	242

Date.		Men.	Fed.
June 30,	1st Maine Veterans, Col. Fletcher,	450	225
" 30,	32d Mass., Major Sheppard,	824	512
" 30,	8th Vermont, from Washington to Vt.,	663	331
" 30,	8th N. Y. Ind. Battery, Capt. Morton,	179	179
July 1,	5th Vermont, Major Cole,	487	244
" 1,	19th Mass. Veteran Volunteers, Capt. Adams,	367	188
" 1,	73d N. Y., Col. Burns,	359	179
" 1,	10th N. Y. Infantry, Major Woods,	418	200
" 1,	93d New York, Major Northup,	380	180
" 1,	8th N. H., Capt. Hilliard,	499	250
" 1,	Penn., Brig-Gen. Ballier and Staff,	700	350
" 2,	1st N. J. Battery, Capt. Brandt,	148	148
" 2,	3d N. J. Battalion, Lt. Abrahams,	84	84
" 2,	199th Penn., Col. Hughes,	775	388
" 2,	2nd Mass. Heavy Artillery, Maj. Sulle,	267	130
" 2,	6th N. J. Heavy Artillery, Col. Kibbe,	845	420
" 2,	59th New York, Col. Jewel,	260	130
" 2,	106th Penn. Veteran Volunteers, Col. Gallagher,	70	70
" 2,	69th N. Y., Vet. Vol., Irish Brigade,	280	280
" 2,	28th Mass., Vet. Vol., Brig.Gen.	180	180
" 2,	63d N. Y., Vet. Vol., Nugent and	180	180
" 2,	88th N. Y., Vet. Vol., Staff.	160	

Date.		Men.	Fed.
July	2, 10th, N. J., Col. Farrier,	630	330
"	3, 88th Penn. Veteran Volunteers, Col. Louis Wagner,	616	319
"	3, 39th N. Y. Veteran Volunteers, Col. Biles,	575	275
"	3, 15th Maine Engineers, Col. Allen,	167	167
"	3, 1st N. Y. Engineers, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Hall,	873	425
"	3, 99th Penn. Veteran Volunteers, Col. Biles,	575	275
"	3, 39th N. Y. Veteran Volunteers,	167	167
"	3, 32d New York Independent Batt., Lt. Delancy,	112	112
"	4, 1st N. J. Artillery, Lt. Heck,	180	90
"	4, 38th N. J. Vet. Infantry, Col. Plagel,	960	485
"	6, 91st N. Y. Vet. Volunteers, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Tarbell,	710	350
"	6, 132d N. Y. Infantry, Col. Glasson,	323	160
"	6, 9th Maine Vet. Volunteers, Capt. Mann,	262	134
"	9, 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Major Cleaveland,	285	146
"	11, 4th N. J. Vet. Volunteers, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Campbell,	505	254
"	11, 1st Maine Vet. Batt., Capt. Haley,	126	126

DATE.	MEN.	FED.
July 12, 91st Penn. Veteran Volunteers, Col. Sellers,	670	340
" 12, 2d N. J., Major Penrose,	632	341
" 13, 3d Vermont, Col. Floyd,	247	122
" 14, 1st Penn. Prov. Cavalry, Col. Sanders,	1260	660
" 14, Squads of unassigned men,	81	81
" 14, 56th Mass. Vet. Volunteers, Col. Weld,	472	240
" 14, 4th Vermont Vet. Volunteers, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Foster,	259	124
" 15, 79th Penn., Col. Miles,	660	330
" 15, 1st N. H. Cavalry,	512	256
" 15, 183d Penn., Col. Egbert,	352	176
" 15, 152d N. Y. Volunteers, Maj. Gilbert,	275	138
" 15, 82d Penn., Col. Neiler,	640	320
" 15, 40th N. J., Col. Gilkison,	648	324
" 15, 7th R. I. Batt., Capt. Boosen,	224	108
" 16, 73d Penn. Vet. Volunteers, Capt. Harlfinger,	130	65
" 16, 67th Penn. Vet. Volunteers, Col. Carpenter,	597	295
" 16, 17th N. Y. Vet. Volunteers, Col. Lake,	335	167
" 16, 58th Mass. Veteran Volunteers, Col. Whitton,	354	175
" 16, 2d R. I., Vet. Volunteers, Col. Rhodes,	347	178

Date.		Men.	Fed.
July 16,	11th Mass. Veteran Volunteers, Adj. Boucher,	291	149
" 16,	17th Vermont Infantry, Col. Randall,	449	229
" 16,	61st New York Vet. Volunteers, Col. Scmith,	360	180
" 16,	31st Maine Veteran Volunteers, Col. White,	660	330
17,	95th New York,	360	179
" 17,	2d Mass., Adj. Fox,	278	178
" 17,	12th N. J., Col. William,	495	248
" 17,	79th N. Y., Highlanders, Col. Heffern,	275	135
" 17,	2d Vermont Veteran Volunteers,	130	130
" 17,	9th N. J., Col. Stewart,	727	362
" 18,	164th N. Y., Col. Delacey,	219	219
" 18,	69th N. Y. Artillery,	200	200
" 18,	7th Regiment 1st Army Corps, Col. Gallagher,	714	357
" 18,	20th Maine, Col. Spear,	744	367
" 18,	20th Mass. Major Kellicher,	387	198
" 18,	25th Mass., Col. Tucker,	263	127
" 19,	95th Penn., Col. Harper,	602	602
" 19,	5th N. Y. Cavalry, Col. White,	559	279
" 19,	8th N. J., Col. Graham,	1061	535
" 19,	65th N. Y. Squads,	6	6

DATE.		MEN.	FED.
July 19,	60th New York Vet. Volunteers, Col. Wilson,	433	217
" 20,	6th N. H., Col. Binly,	497	249
" 20,	8th U. S., Hancock's, Col. Pierce,	781	396
" 20,	60th N. Y., Col. Wilson,	433	217
" 20,	33d N. Y., Col. Fourat,	725	317
" 20,	99th N. Y., Major Jones,	312	156
" 20,	61st Mass. Vol. Infantry, Lt. Stone,	417	219
" 21,	65th N. Y. Volunteers, Major Russell,	820	410
" 21,	2d U. S. Vet. Volunteers, Col. Kesseron,	266	133
" 21,	28th Penn. Col. Fitzpatrick,	595	300
" 21,	13th Penn. Cavalry, Major Kernin,	830	415
" 21,	9th Maine, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Granger,	333	175
" 22,	94th N. Y., Brevet Brig.-Gen. Adrian,	335	168
" 22,	5th Conn. Vet. Volunteers, Col. Jaggert,	567	283
" 22,	5th Conn., Col. Daloll,	391	198
" 22,	35th N. J., Major Sine,	630	312
" 23,	143d N. Y., Col. Watkins,	375	188
" 23,	2d Mass. Cavalry, Col. Kendry,	885	444
" 24,	169th, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Alden,	547	275
" 25,	102d N. Y., Col. Chatfield,	649	326
" 26,	12th N. Y. Cavalry, Col. Vought,	859	429
" 26,	1st N. J Cavalry, Col. Beaumont,	753	377
" 26,	3d New Hampshire, Col. Bedell,	359	179

Date.		Men.	Fed.
July	28, 46th N. Y., Col. Becker,	302	158
"	28, 51st N. Y., Col. Wright,	424	217
"	29, 18th N. Y., Col. Clough,	253	126
"	29, 14th U. S., 2d Batt.,	486	240
"	29, Stragglers during the week,	506	506
Aug.	1, 29th Mass., Col. Clark,	400	200
"	1, 57th Mass., Col. Tucker,	536	250
"	2, 3d N. J. Cavalry, Col. Robinson,	660	330
"	2, 10th N. Y., Major Mount,	331	166
"	3, 1st R. I. Cavalry, Major Rogers,	345	173
"	4, 1st Conn. Cavalry, Major Morehouse,	541	316
"	5, 10th Detachment Vet. Reserve Corps,	27	54
"	7, 5th U. S. Artillery, Batt. E, Lt. Brinkle,	95	95
"	17, 11th Penn. Vet. Cavalry, Col. Stratton,	839	420
"	18, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery, Col. Shotswell,	388	200
"	20, 2d Conn. Heavy Artillery, Maj. Jones,	536	270
"	21, 8th Penn. Cavalry, Co. H, Sergt. Hartly,	70	70
"	21, Escort, Franklin Fire Co., Marion Hose Co., Thos. Clark, Marshal,	130	130
"	23, 16th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, Brevet B. Gen. Morrison,	1420	710
"	25, 15th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. Deikmann,	951	476

Date.	Men.	Fed.
Aug. 26, 6th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Baker,	1682	841
" 27, 32d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Thompson,	360	180
" 27, 1st Vermont Heavy Artillery, Col. Safford,	430	215
" 28, 32d U. S. Colored troops,	360	180
" 28, 104th Penn., Col. Kephart,	748	

This day is noted as the last on which the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon was open for feeding the soldiers. It closed at noon, after having had six hundred thousand men fed at its hospitable board.

Many of the Committee, through excessive labor, had the seeds of disease sown in their constitutions. The want of sleep, rest, and relaxation was a very severe test of any one's strength. Great fatigues had to be undergone, day and night, to perform the onerous duties incumbent on the Committee. The soldiers, the people, the press, all sounded the praises of the Cooper Shop, and this, with the satisfaction of doing a good work, and the approval of good consciences, was all their reward. May our country never require their aid again in the same way, but may the blessings of peace descend upon a prosperous nation and a happy people to the latest posterity!

CONCLUSION.

We have seen, in the foregoing pages, the efforts and success of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee, in the patriotic and benevolent design of ministering to the wants of the soldiers of the Union. The testimonies to the usefulness of the institution have been presented, the noble record of the Committee as to the numbers entertained inserted, and the Soldiers' Home described. Our task is nearly ended; but before we close, two things of no minor importance remain yet to be mentioned.

The first of these has reference to the contributions, of which the list is so extensive as to preclude more than a general acknowledgment, for the simple reason that a full enumeration would be inadmissible in our limited space.

The opulent merchant contributed of his abundance to the benevolent purpose; the professional man aided with his means; the toiling mechanic gave of the product of his labor; and all gave cheerfully with the purest intentions of philanthropy. In like manner the gentler sex displayed their tenderness in the labor of love: got up fairs, public and private; and raised funds which, in the aggregate, were of the utmost importance in furthering the good work.

The Sanitary Commission was of service in furthering the interests of the soldiers who were entertained at the institution, and contributed with a generous hand. Thus, too, persons from the country, as well as citizens of Philadelphia, sent contributions of provisions, and many indispensable articles, for the Cooper Shop and the Hospital. In a word, every body—poor, rich, learned, illiterate,—in every class and station in life, helped with their means the fund so faithfully disbursed by the Committee during all the years of the war, in the refection of six hundred thousand men. Some, as already seen, together with their contributions, gave their assiduous and unremitting, as well as unremunerated labors, in an enterprise noble, patriotic, and of wide fame. The contributors and Committee of the Union Refreshment Saloon earned and merited equal praise. The Christian benevolence thus exercised, had its own reward in the luxury of doing good; and the example thus afforded, has already produced splendid results. Nor were these good deeds unrewarded; for as "the Lord loveth a cheerful giver," the works were not without the Divine approbation and blessing.

For the benefit of the reader, as well as the future pilgrim who may visit the Cooper Shop, to see the sacred spot where a father, husband, brother, or lover was so kindly entertained or relieved in debility and sickness, we shall more fully de-

scribe the table, with its furniture and fare, and the manner in which our gallant troops and their commanders partook of the hospitalities. In the extensive area of the Cooper Shop, before described, were placed six tables, of which, with a space between their ends, but in a continuous line. three ran the entire length of the Saloon. On the left side, in like manner, ran two tables two-thirds the length of the Saloon, while on the right of the entrance was a table for the officers. On the extreme left, was a small side-table for the soldiers. The room was strictly clean and tidy, and every article shone by the careful hands of the active housekeepers who ministered to our braves. In the extensive fire-place was a huge boiler for preparing the coffee, one for boiling hams, etc., and all the required utensils of the culinary art. While the vegetables were cooking, and the viands preparing, each table was laid with a clean white linen cloth, on which were arranged plates of white stone china, mugs of the same, knives and forks, castors, and all that was necessary to table use. Bouquets of flowers, the gifts of visitors, were frequently added, and lent their fragrance to the savory odors. The bill of fare consisted of the best the market could supply, and was not, in the articles provided, inferior to that of any hotel in the country. At all meals the fare was abundant; consisting of ham, corned beef, Bologna sausage, bread made of the finest

wheat, butter of the best quality, cheese, pepper-sauce beets, pickles, dried beef, coffee and tea, and vegetables.

The ladies were always in attendance. The viands were placed in dishes on the side table, from which due distribution was made. In a word, when all was ready, the commanding officer being notified, the men formed in line at the ready word of command, and the hardy veterans, whose heroic valor never hesitated to obey the strictest order, marched, in all the order of dress parade, to the well-supplied table, and, deploying to the right and left, took their stand, each in his place, before the table, and partook of the meal so invitingly spread before them.

The Committee, constantly anticipating their wants, produced a fresh supply of whatever was required, and, in the words of Homer, "No desire was unfulfilled in the well proportioned banquet." Mean while, the officers at another table partook of the fare thus provided. The renewed vigor imparted by timely nourishment, enabled them to proceed refreshed in mind and body. When one table was served, another was prepared, and none were sent away empty.

Pause we a moment. Our work is ended. These brave men that we have seen at table, were those that often rolled back the tide of battle, restored broken ranks, and swept the field

The example set by the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee, and the friends of that institution, have taught us a lesson of Christian benevolence and self-sacrifice, which tends to the improvement of the heart, and forms a step in the ladder that reaches to heaven.

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